FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAPE FEAR RIVER.

The human mind is so constituted, that any project, however preposterous, if presented with zeal and perseverence, will find advocates:—especially if there be an existing prejudice against established ways and interests.

The subject of improving the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington, by Dams and Locks, has been urged upon the public, from time to time, for many years past—from the days that James Seawell, Esq., flourished as chief of Police to the present time:—as if it were a work to be accomplished in *no time*, and at a mere trifling expense.

A writer for the Observer (24th Dec.) over the signature of "Cape Fear," after some very just remarks as to the position Fayetteville has ever maintained in regard to Internal Improvements, speaks of the improvements on the river above, and the "munificent" aid the State has given to the object, with which aid, (he goes on to state,) the improvement of the Navigation of the river above is almost completed—so that, within next month (January,)—"Boats can ply between Cross Creek and Jones's Mill on Deep River, 24 miles above Haywood"—(doubtful!)—then proceeds to speak on the state of the river below Fayetteville, and suggests that it might be improved so as to have a depth of water from 7 to 8 feet during the entire year, at a cost of about $100,000, and finally understands, that "at that price any possible and scientific men are willing to enter into bonds for its completion!"—All gammon!

Of course the improvement must be, by Dams and Locks;—the old story,—"Monsieur Tonson come again!" It is to be hoped our community, and especially the old Navigation Company, will be wary of entering into any such project.

Messrs. Editors! you may well "look with apprehension" upon an interruption "for weeks or months" of the navigation between this place and Wilmington, should we engage in the scheme of "Cape Fear." The writer thinks that you might apprehend a suspension of not less than one, and more likely five years, either of which would be absolute ruin to our town. A suspension of six months would be ruin enough to satisfy the enraging of her worst enemy. But some may say, if the present generation should suffer, their successors will be benefitted. This we deny.

We will admit that there is one, or perhaps two points on the river, between Fayetteville and tide-water, where Dams and Locks might be erected, but at great expense of time and money. But if built, what good would be accomplished? Just none at all:—for any boat that could get up to the Locks, could come to Fayetteville without them. Below tide water we ever they cannot be built, at any expense within the means of our community, or even of the State itself. As well talk of Locking the Cape Fear below Wilmington, or the Hudson between Albany and New York.

Kelly's Cove may be taken as the head of tide-water;—in low water, say when there is 20 inches at Spring Hill or Elizabeth Falls, there is 2½ to 3 feet to the Cove, as the tide may be. To talk of 7 or 8 feet at all times to Fayetteville, is, therefore, simply *absurd*.

The River has been examined by some of the first Engineers the world has produced. Soon after the war of 1812, by a corps of U. S. Engineers under Gen'l Bernard, who pronounced the plan of Locking impracticable. Again by Mr. Fulton, State Engineer, who at first view rather favored it, but after a thorough examination abandoned it, in toto. Then by Mr. King, who succeeded Mr. Fulton as State Engineer, who also considered it impracticable.

But admit, for argument sake, that dams and locks were built,—and so built as to stand—I contend they would injure and so obstruct the navigation, that they would have to be taken out again! We have a River subject to sudden floods, rising from 30 to 50 feet in as many hours*—the water carrying everything before it. And it is frequently in such a state for weeks, that boats could neither pass over the dams nor through the locks; and the current, at times, such as would carry descending boats, in spite of steam or cable, right over the dams,—to sink to rise no more!

One season would satisfy the trading community and call for their removal. It would require however, but one *good freshet* to destroy all the dams and locks, built on the $100,000 scale,—dams and locks *built upon sticks and filled in with mud and sand!*

We have a river now sufficient to carry off all the produce of every kind that we are likely to receive. The past season has been a most extraordinary one, for a long continuance of low water, and yet all the produce was shipped, and goods received without delay. "The navigation of the Cape Fear is *better, safer*, and *cheaper*, than any other River of the same size in the country, taking the year round." All we want is to keep it free from *dams and all other obstructions*. That the old Navigation Company must see to!

Let us not divert our attention and energies from the great work, of building our RAIL ROAD, for any other project whatever. It is emphatically THE WORK for

FAYETTEVILLE.

*The great August *freshet* of '95, the River rose 60 feet,—and there have been several since of 50 to 55 feet; and there is scarcely a year passes without a freshet of 40 to 50 feet.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER.

A few days since, we received a letter from a gentleman of Greensborough, a stockholder in the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, stating that he had been informed by letter from Fayetteville, that the recent freshes in the Cape Fear had cut a new channel around the lock and dam at Cross Creek, Fayetteville, and leading him to infer that very great damage had been done the works at that point. Our correspondent, feeling a deep interest in the work, requested us to inform him as fully as possible of the extent of the damage, and believing that there are others similarly situated, we hasten to communicate such information as we have been enabled to obtain from Mr. Jas. Cassidey, of this town, a Director in the Corporation.

Mr. Cassidey has handed us the following letter from Alex. Murchison, Esq. the President of the Deep River Company, with permission to publish.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 8, 1856.

My Dear Sir: The late freshet in the river has washed away about a hundred and fifty feet of the bank on the west side of the river. The water is now on a level with the top of the dam, which appears to be somewhat injured on the lower side, but the amount of damage done cannot be determined. The lock is *not injured at all*. I think that it will be difficult to carry on the work for some time on account of the high water. There is no damage at Jones' Falls, or Silver Run. At Red Rock, the contractor, Mr. Linebard, lost all the work he had put in. No damage at Hard Ridge, Green Rock, Narrow Gap, Sharpfield's, McAlister's, Foxes' Island, Norrington's, Bottle's, or Buck Horn.

I have called a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 18th inst., at Pittsboro', and wish you to attend if practicable. I have heard to-day that some mischievous person has turned adrift three of our rock boats, and they were broken to pieces and lost. I have not as yet been able to find proof sufficient to convict any one, but hope to do so very soon. Mr. Graham, the gentleman to whom we gave the contract for the dam across the break, has not yet been able to do anything on account of the high water. We will carry on the work with all possible speed as soon as the water falls sufficiently.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
ALEX. MURCHISON.

JAMES CASSIDEY, Esq.

Mr. Cassidey has also shown us another letter from an operative on the work, at Fayetteville, which places matters at that point in a better light. This letter states that about eighty feet only of the bank on the west side of the river has been washed away, and confirms the statement as to the safety of the Lock.

The Company have had many difficulties to surmount—many annoyances to undergo. But, that the work will be ultimately completed, and when so completed, will defy the action of any freshet that may swell the waters of the Cape Fear, we have no doubt. When it is remembered that most unusual, protracted and heavy rains have swollen this river up above beyond its banks for weeks, and that the works have for the most part sustained but slight damage, we can confidently expect that when thoroughly finished, they may defy the floods. We see no reason in the world to doubt this; and so far from being discouraged, we think that every friend of the work should be satisfied with the result of the severe test which the improvement has lately undergone.—*Wil. Herald.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1856.

HARD WEATHER.—A good deal of the snow and sleet which fell here on the night of the 4th inst., still remains on the ground and on the roofs of houses. We do not remember ever to have known the like long continuance in this climate. The skating, too, still continues, the ice on the ponds being six inches thick, we learn.

GAME.—Venison has been unusually abundant in our market this season. There were thirty Deer in this morning. They were mostly young; and it may be feared, therefore, that the supply will not be large next year.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—An accident on the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road resulted in the injury of two and the death of one of the brakemen. The engine and cars were very much shattered, and the mail Agent and some of the passengers had very narrow escapes.

A collision occurred on the Danville Road on Saturday, by which one hand was killed and the engineer and several other employees severely injured. The Richmond Depot, belonging to the same company, an immense brick building, 200 feet long by 150 feet wide, fell on the same day, fortunately without injury to any one. Twenty-five cars laden with freight were crushed. Loss, by the building, $60,000.

The express train from Albany to New York was run into by a train from Poughkeepsie on Wednesday last; several cars were smashed and 22 persons injured; some of them fatally.

Another accident occurred on the same road on Sunday night. The locomotive, one passenger and two baggage cars went through a Bridge into the river. The engineer, one fireman, and a little boy are missing.

CONGRESS.

In the House, on Saturday, Mr. Richardson replied to a series of written interrogatories propounded by Mr. Zollicoffer, and commanded marked attention.

Mr. Richardson said he supported the Kansas and Nebraska bill, leaving the question of slavery to the people of the States. He had voted for an application of the Wilmot proviso to the Mexican acquisition, in the spirit of compromise. The Constitution (he said) does not carry slavery into the territories, but protects all sections alike.

Mr. Banks declared he was nominated for his present position and elected by Democrats and Americans—the latter predominating. He believed all men were created equal, and that all other questions were subordinate to the interdiction of slavery in the Territories, which he would unite with men of all parties to effect.

Mr. Fuller also defined his position. He was not in favor of the Missouri restriction, but was opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He did not believe in the equality of blacks and whites. He would proscribe no man for his religious opinions, and would invite foreigners to settle in the public territory; but on all matters of legislation and administration, his belief was that "Americans must rule America."

The House balloted for Speaker, with the following result: Banks 94, Richardson 69, Fuller 34, Pennington 7, scattering 3. Necessary to a choice, 104.

A motion to adjourn was then agreed to.

On Monday, the House balloted three times for Speaker, without success. Three members heretofore voting for Richardson seceded from their support of him and gave scattering votes.

After the third vote, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—We see in the Virginia papers notices of the death by exposure, in that State, during the late snow storm, of no less than eight persons, four white and four black.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to the Navy Department and to Messrs. Winslow and Reade of this State for documents and papers.

LOTTERIES.—The drawing of Lotteries, and the selling of Lottery tickets, are both prohibited by the laws of North Carolina. And with great reason; for lotteries are among the worst species of gambling. They possess a fascination for those who resort to them, which is often not broken until the victim is ruined morally and pecuniarily. And to say nothing of the one chance in a thousand, or in several thousand, to draw a prize of any consequence, the adventurer *gives* outright nearly *forty per cent.* of what he hazards. That is, in a lottery in which all the prizes amount to $100 000, if a man were to buy all the tickets at the price they are sold at, he would pay $125,000, and from the prizes, (the whole $100,000 of which he would draw, he would be subject to a discount of 15 per cent. more—making a loss of $40,000 to the man, or set of men, who buy up the whole lottery. Any one who reflects upon these facts would be deterred from such a waste of his money. But it is not reflecting men who buy lottery tickets; nor is it men who can afford to lose this 40 per cent. It is generally the thoughtless and the poor who throw away their hard earnings in that way.

This view of the profits of the business will account for the thousands of Circulars which are daily sent through the mails addressed to almost every body—to those who do not as well as to those who do buy tickets. We receive many of them in the course of the year; and though at once consigned to the flames, they continue to come, at the cost of printing and postage to the ticket seller. Names of persons in all parts of the country are collected by these sellers in every imaginable way. Persons in the most obscure private life, who were never out of their native place, are astonished to receive a Circular by mail, addressed to them. Their surprise induces them to give the contents some attention, and perhaps to invest a few dollars in a ticket, while their families or their creditors go uncared for.

We long ago made up our minds to obey the law of our State in its spirit as well as its letter, by refusing to advertise lottery schemes, at any price—regretting that many years ago we were thoughtless enough to do otherwise. And we think that if our brother editors in this State who continue to advertise such schemes, would give the subject a little thought, they would follow our example.

Our attention is at this moment called to the subject by the plain language in which two of our exchanges, the Philadelphia American and Baltimore American, speak of the evil in those cities. The former thus describes the principal lottery vender of that city, his agents, and his victims:

"Martin Burnem is the grand head of the policy business in the good city of Penn. He is an elderly man, and the frost of some fifty-five winters tinges his locks and beard. But he dresses with all the scrupulous nicety and lavish expense of a young and dashing Chesnut street buck; and as he lolls in a handsome carriage, drawn by a pair of splendid bays, you would suppose that you gazed upon one of the most prominent and fashionable gentlemen of Philadelphia. Martin is reputed to count his wealth by the hundred thousand, and from the extent of the business he has carried on for many years, we presume rumor in this case does not go far from the truth. He is a fast man, in the modern phrase—living with but little regard to expense, driving fast horses, going deep into various kinds of gambling, and making a sensation among the class of fast men generally. But, as we have watched his splendid equipage dash along our fashionable thoroughfare, we could not help fancying the vehicle followed by a crowd of haggard husbands, wives and children, shrieking for the bread he had snatched from their lips, and calling down upon his head heavier curses than one soul could bear—or of thinking that, instead of being seated upon a velvet cushion, he would be more appropriately placed upon the ghastly heap of a hundred suicides.

"Martin has a natural inclination to have an office among the men of money. He fixes his head-quarters not many leagues from the dollar's centre—Third and Dock streets. From this point his agents, white and black, radiate to all parts of the metropolis—some having offices upon principal business streets, where their silent operations are unnoticed amid the hurry and bustle of trade, while others ensconce themselves in the most wretched hovels, in the darkest regions of the city—one to receive the quarters, half dollars and dollars, and the others to sweep into their coffers the dimes, the sixpences, and even the cent. The agents, in the slang of the trade, are said to "write:" that is, they issue the policies, and go through the farce of pretended drawing for the prizes. These agents are generally persons of the vilest character, or lazy, drunken wretches, who will not strive to earn a living in an honest way. Among the miserable beings that grovel through existence in such foul places as Baker, Spafford and Bedford streets, they have their confederates in villainy called "dreamers;" individuals who pretend to have the gift of singling out the lucky numbers by the interpretation of their dreams. Thus we have a regularly organized system to operate upon weakness, superstition, and misery, that could not have been surpassed in success, or in infamy, by any that we read of in the dark ages of the world.

"The patrons of the policy shops number so many thousands, that we are much afraid, if we venture to publish the number, based upon calculation, the friends of humanity would shrink aghast. In character, they range from the wife of the man who is engaged in a respectable and profitable business, and who finds this leak for the hard earned money her husband confides to her keeping, to the miserable bone-gatherer, who having scraped together a shilling by his day's grovelling, forgets his rags and his hunger, to spend a sixpence for poison, and another in a policy shop. The widow, with several small children depending upon her for bread, earns a dollar by sewing or washing, and spends it for the advantage of Mr. Burnem, instead of buying the necessaries of life, being as infatuated as an habitual drunkard, with the *ignis fatuus* hope of a prize. Such a case now presents to us its shocking features.

"Mary Thornton was left a widow about two years ago. She had four children, the oldest—an interesting girl, named Alice—being but 10 years old. She had no means of support but her needle, but with this she was an adept. She rented a small third-story room, in a court, in the centre of the city, and began her widowed life. Being industrious, she managed to get along very well for some months. But a friend, who had long been a victim of the policy infatuation, prevailed upon her to try her fortune. Her hard struggle for bread caused her to lend a willing ear to the tempting story. She invested a small amount at a policy shop, and obtained just sufficient of a prize to lead her on to ruin. She continued to work on, but now she had another object in view. While her children were barely supplied with the necessaries of life, a large portion of her money found its way to the policy shop. As time sped on, she began to neglect work, children and everything else for the indulgences of the fatal passion that had seized her. Some days, she would be away from home from early in the morning until late at night, while her children would be locked up in a close room, with nothing to eat. If she contrived to obtain a little money, she gave them some food when she returned; but very often, they went, crying with hunger, to bed. Mary had originally been a woman of good feelings, but she was utterly changed. About six months after she had become the victim of the policy shop occurred an awful calamity, that should have had power to cure the erring woman of her propensity. She had gone away as usual, leaving her children locked up in the room, when by some accident, the clothes of Alice caught fire, and the little girl was so shockingly burned that she died the next day in fearful agony.

"Yet Mary Thornton, although, it must be confessed, greatly affected by the loss of her first born, did not give up the passion that was the prime cause of her daughter's terrible death, and now, when we desire to illustrate the fearful consequences of the policy business, she comes before us, as one of its most hopeless victims, with no thought of children, home, or God—of nothing but the chances of making a good "hit" the next time she goes to the shop. Mary was once quite a handsome woman, with a gleam of intelligence in her large blue eyes. Her countenance is now pale and haggard, and her eyes have a wild, unsettled glance, that indicates the monomania of her mind. Winter and summer, she wears a wretched, scanty dress of dirty calico, and at home or in the street, she seems to have forgot all care of appearance. Would John Thornton recognize this woman as the blushing bride who faltered her vows eleven years ago?"

The Baltimore American says,—

"The general control of the business is in the hands of some dozen men in this city, depraved in character and instincts, and regardless of all laws which it is in their power to evade. They have their principal offices in our main streets, whilst their agencies may be counted by scores and their agents by the hundred. In the hovels of the most obscure and degraded quarters, in the corner groggeries and small stores, their "books" are kept, and inducements held out to the unwary by promises of golden returns for the risk of a dime or a half dime. Their agents, principally negroes, children and women, numerous and well instructed, are everywhere and always active. The net thus wide and sweepingly spread, is never deficient in victims. The taste for gambling, which an indulgence in the system fosters, grows apace, increases with the desperation caused by repeated losses, until the infatuated wretch is entirely within its control, and may be said to exist only on the excitement kept up by the feverish expectation that the number he has been induced to back will at last "come out," as they term it. Brought within this maelstrom of evil, the industrious mechanic throws into it the earnings that were needed by the necessities of his family, the wife degrades herself, and forfeits the confidence of her husband by stealthily applying the money designed to feed and clothe her children, to the same nefarious end; and children sent by their parents to learn the results of the drawings, soon become infected with the mania, and filch and steal to gratify their appetite for a venture.

"The picture is an abhorrent one, but it is far from being overdrawn. The evils we speak of are real and tangible, and are daily growing. One instance has come to our knowledge in which a worthy mechanic, who by years of toil and saving had become the possessor of a comfortable house, was drawn into the traffic in policies, and has lost not only all he possessed, but also his own self-esteem and with it the industrious energy that before made him respectable and prosperous. Others whose surplus earnings had been regularly deposited in the Savings Bank, under the same influence have not only ceased to be depositors but withdrawn their savings and squandered them in the vain hope first of increasing their store, and afterwards of winning back what was irretrievably lost."

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Jan 14.

The steamship *Atlantic*, reached her berth yesterday afternoon bringing one week's later advices than those received by the Canada, having sailed on Saturday, the 29th.

She brings no intelligence from the seat of war.

Commercial.—Cotton is easier, but not quotably lower. The sales of four days, (Christmas intervening) amounted to 24,000 bales.

Flour had declined a shilling. Western Canal is quoted at 41s. and Ohio 43. Corn two shillings lower. Mixed 42s. 6d. White 43.

Provisions unchanged and quiet.

Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 36s. 6d. Rosin quiet at 4s. 9d.

MARRIED,

In Harnett county, on the 10th inst., by Rev. E. McNair, Rev. D. D. McBRYDE to Miss FANNIE N., daughter of Col. A. S. McKay.

In Cheraw, S. C., at the residence of Dr. A. Malloy, on the 2d inst., Maj. JOHN T. COIT to Miss CATTIE BUNTING.

In Sampson county, on Dec. 9th Mr. JAMES M. JESSUP, of Bladen, to Miss HARRIET, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dennis Parker, dec'd, of Sampson Co.

Town papers please copy.

At the residence of J. J. Gilmer in Moore county, on the 10th inst., by D. B. McIver, Esq., Mr. JOHN A. McINTOSH to Miss BETTIE V. GILMER, only daughter of Samuel Gilmer, Esq. All of Moore Co.

DIED,

In this town, 14th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas J. Johnson, Miss EDITH WALTON, formerly of Johnston county, aged 47 years.

Near Clio, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 4th inst., Mrs. CHARITY ALFORD, consort of Mr. Elias Alford, aged 68 years and 9 months.

In Raleigh, 11th inst., Mrs. ELIZA O. McKEE, wife of Dr. W. H. McKee.

THE WAR IN EUROPE—THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.—The Paris Patrie says that "there is no longer any doubt, either at Vienna or Berlin, of the entire agreement between France, England, and Austria as to the conditions upon which they will negotiate with Russia, especially in relation to the neutralization of the Black Sea. Some of the German journals doubt whether the Czar would assent to the latter condition; but the Vienna correspondent of the Emancipation Belge—no mean authority—says that Prince Gortschakoff has made statements upon this point which permit the hope of a satisfactory solution."

Prince Esterhazy has gone to St. Petersburgh with the platform upon which the Allies and Prussia and Austria are willing to unite.

A Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes to that paper:

PARIS, December 13, 1855.

It is very evident that all classes in this Empire are desirous of peace, including the Emperor himself. It is required for the stability of every thing, the throne included. Every body talks about peace, and it is the uppermost thought at present in the minds of the Frenchmen. The press of this country, girdled and restricted as it is, would not dare to write so much on this subject were it not the earnest and longing desire of the Government. *L'Empire est la paix.* It appears rather a paradox, but the fact is that this war has confirmed those celebrated words; for if the victories do not follow each other as in the time of the great Napoleon, *L'Empire sera perdu*, the fearful expenses, horrid waste of life, general distress throughout France, from the chateau to the cottage—for all feel the expense—the high price of food, and still higher prices anticipated, the cry of the hungry and the unemployed, and the depression of commerce and manufactures, all combined and acting upon the population, will, if continued, cause trouble in this Empire, and 1856 may be one of the most memorable years of history.

That there is also distress in Russia, arising from the present war, there is no doubt; but it is on a much more limited scale, and does not affect the great mass of the population, but it is principally confined to the foreign traders, the bankers, and such as reside in the great cities, who are really sufferers, and among them may be included the wheat-growers of the Danubian provinces. No nation has exhibited such devoted patriotism and liberality. The voluntary gifts to the war are very great, both in numbers and amount. A great iron house, who might be supposed to be very heavy sufferers by the war from the decrease of the foreign exports, have voluntarily given the Emperor one million of dollars; a banking house of St. Petersburgh has, in like manner, contributed seven hundred thousand dollars; Demidoff, the rich noble, contributes as a voluntary offering, besides his regular taxes, three hundred thousand dollars per annum whilst the war continues; whilst hundreds of thousands of others contribute with equal liberality, according to their means; and, if it should be necessary, the Greek church of Russia, the richest in the world, would devote all its wealth in support of the war—the nobility equally so; and the very serfs would volunteer life and fortune (many of them very rich) for their Czar, religion, and country. In Russia this is a national and religious war, and as such will be maintained by all classes to the most desperate extremity.

The Russian finances thus far are good and in a healthy condition, and the general opinion is that they will continue so, and that new loans can be negotiated; and if such and other means were to fail, the clergy, nobles, and rich men would come forward promptly with their mighty resources.

The expenses of a Russian army are not half those of French troops. Besides, they are carrying on this war at home, and have not the immense drain of a foreign expenditure, and no fleet, nor hundreds of transports and steamers to maintain, but only the army.

Nor has the trade and commerce of Russia suffered to the extent that the British press represents. No greater proof of this need be required than an examination of the St. Petersburgh and Moscow price currents, by which it will be seen that the prices of Russian productions rule very nearly, and, in the most important items, quite as high as before the war. Land transportation in Russia is very cheap, and especially in winter on the snow, when all supplies of colonial and other foreign merchandise are readily transported in immense quantities into and all over the Empire, and its productions in like manner brought to the Prussian and other neutral ports for export in the spring and summer. All the materials of war, as sulphur, saltpetre, powder, arms, &c., are being constantly sent into Russia by continued trains of German wagons, or by sleds when the snow is on the ground, which it is from November until April, without intermission, in Russia and the territory immediately adjoining her. Wheat, and that principally in the Southern provinces, is almost the only article which is lower in price; and while the war has depressed that article in Russia, and given cheaper bread to her subjects, it has had directly the contrary effect in England and France, and the high price of it is one of the most formidable and alarming difficulties that are staring the two latter Governments in the face.

Prussia and Sweden are profiting greatly by this condition of things, and many immense fortunes are now making there. It should be, and no doubt is, a great inducement for both of these nations to keep out of this war, to say nothing of the fact that the capitals of both these countries would most probably, in such an event be in possession of Russia in a very short period after hostilities were commenced.

Russia, under this war, is fostering her manufactures, and, if it continues a few years, from being, after the United States, one of the best customers of England, she will require but little of her fabrics.

The Emperor Alexander is very popular, but he has not the talents, decision, nor force of character of his father the late Emperor, who, if he had lived to conduct this war, would have been universally admitted to be "a great man," which he really was. It is said that a few hours before his death the chamber was cleared of every body but the Empress and his son Alexander, when he spoke of the war, which he called an unjust one. It was on the above occasion that Alexander pledged himself to his dying father never to make peace except on honorable and lofty terms, and that he would, agreeable to his dying injunctions, support the religion and honor of Russia.

This, I fear, is destined to be a fearful war, in which all parties will suffer dreadfully—England more than France, and both more than Russia. I have no confidence in the peace rumors, unless the Allies are willing to agree to terms which they have heretofore rejected. One serious misfortune in the field to the latter would probably result in placing Austria, Prussia, and a large portion of Germany on the side of Russia. From high authority I know their nobility and their armies are almost exclusively in favor of Russia, and it is generally believed a large portion of their population. The Socialists, Red Republicans, and the revolutionary spirits generally are with the Allies, as they believe that Lord Palmerston intends to have a war of opinions, when such scum are thrown to the surface and have a chance to rule.

Russia has recently made a loan, and though the British papers notice it as a proof of her exhausted condition that she had to go to Berlin to obtain this loan, yet if the war continues England herself, as well as France, will have to knock at all the doors of the Continent for the same purpose, and even now the continental bankers are largely interested in the French and English loans, though nominally negotiated at London and Paris.

A member of Parliament told me very recently that the next loan by England would be for £25,000,000 sterling, and France will soon require another of nearly equal amount. Both will be obtained without much difficulty, but future ones will depend very much on the events and prospects of the war.

I see no reason to change my previous views as to the deficiency in the supply of breadstuffs, and that France will require a foreign supply of from twenty-five to thirty millions of bushels of wheat. There is but little prospect that food of all kinds will decline; certainly not materially until the new harvest.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE Trustees take pleasure in announcing to its former patrons, as well as others who wish to give their daughters a complete and thorough education, that they have secured in this Institution the services of the Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON and LADY. Mr. Johnson, who will act as Principal of the College, is a graduate of one of the first Colleges in the United States, and has for several years been engaged in teaching, and for the last eight been employed as Principal of Donaldson Academy, in Fayetteville, N. C., which he conducted with eminent ability and leaves with the regrets of all concerned.

Able and experienced Teachers have been employed as Assistants in the Literary Department, and the Trustees design employing before the commencement of the Session an attentive and efficient Teacher of Music.

Floral College was established in 1841, and has been in successful operation ever since. It is furnished with many of the aids of imparting instruction—such as Pelton's Outline Maps, Astronomical Charts, Orrery, Globes, and a well selected Chemical and Philosophical apparatus. The location of the College is proverbially healthy—but few cases of serious sickness have ever occurred. The young ladies will be under the constant care of the Principal and his lady, and no efforts will be spared to advance them in the various branches of a useful and polite course of instruction. In short, it is the aim of the Trustees to furnish the means of a finished and accomplished education as cheaply as it can be done without the sacrifice of the personal comfort of the pupil, the proper refinements of life, or those appliances which are essential to thoroughness of instruction.

The exercises of the College will begin on the 15th day of January, 1856.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Tuition in Preparatory Department,	$8
" College Course,	15
Music on Piano, with use of instrument,	20
" Guitar, " "	15
French,	10
Painting, &c.,	10
Board at Steward's Hall, per month,	8

The Steward's Hall will be under the control of its former polite and gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Neill Alford, of Marion District, S. C.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y to Board of Trustees.

Dec. 31, 1855. 67*3t

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY,
2 miles from Randalsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises. M. McBRYDE.

August 5. 34*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP's Patent Barrel Machine,"** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent more Stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight*. They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62*6m

BANK CHECKS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says: "I am assured that the Emperor of Russia has written the King of Prussia, stating that, if he wished, he could not agree to the demands of the Western Powers—the nature of which he was perfectly familiar with, although they had not reached him in an official form."

The Pays thus describes the danger Russia would incur by a refusal of the terms which are about to be submitted to her:—

"If Russia refuses to entertain the new proposition communicated by the Court of Vienna she exposes herself to the defection of Germany, and perhaps to an alliance between the latter and the Western Powers. She exposes herself to a rupture with Austria, and even to a declaration of hostilities. She incurs the danger of a campaign in the Baltic, where might, perhaps, cooperate the Scandinavian powers. She is, moreover, certain to lose the Crimea in the course of next Spring. All these circumstances will, doubtless, inspire reflection in the minds of the Czar and his councillors."

The following is said to be an extract from a private letter from a Russian nobleman attached to the Court of the Emperor Alexander, to a relative in Paris:—

"We suffer greatly from the war, and everybody desires peace—everybody. * * * * But in spite of our sufferings we would not consent to a peace dishonorable to Russia, nor to one which would diminish her power in any respect. Even those who opposed the war in the beginning, and were loudest in their complaints of Menschikoff, now say the same thing. * * * * We laugh at the grotesque idea of our Cabinet allowing itself to be influenced by the "moral weight" of the German powers being thrown into the scale of the Allies—an idea which was started by the French Emperor, and which is insisted on by his newspapers.

"The 'moral weight' of the German powers! They have none! If their moral power had counted for any thing in our eyes we should never have gone to war, for Austria and Prussia and all the German powers employed their 'naval (moral?) power' to prevent us. But our Old Chancellor Nesselrode thinks it politic to be civil to the said powers; and so our Emperor will probably return autograph replies to the letters he has received from them—but those letters will say nothing. * * * * We are all pleased to see how firm the Czar remains in the midst of the disasters that have befallen us. He even beheld the ruins of Sebastopol without any real discouragement. * * * * Peace is not so seriously thought of here, and all that is said about it in England, France, and Germany is silly. I doubt even if there will be any negotiations, but if there be depend upon it that they will be undertaken on our part merely to gain some secondary object—not at all for peace."

The Ice Trade.—The ice trade of this country has reached a magnitude and importance of which few persons have any adequate conception. What used to be regarded as an expensive luxury, only to be enjoyed by the few, has now come to be looked upon as a common necessary of life; and the aggregate consumption of this article throughout the United States is enormous. It is estimated by those who are well qualified to judge, that there is now invested in this single branch of business, in all parts of the United States, between $6,000,000, and $7,000,000; and the number of men to which it gives employment, during the winter months, is supposed to be from 8,000 to 10,000.

The total annual consumption of ice in this city, alone, exceeds 100,000 tons. This we have ascertained from careful investigation. Boston consumes about 50,000 tons yearly; and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, nearly an equal amount. Besides this large domestic consumption, there is every year a large amount exported to Southern cities. Boston exports much more than New York. The increase of the ice trade in that city since the year 1832, has been quite remarkable. In that year, the whole amount shipped was but 4,352 tons. In the year 1853, the amount exported was 100,000; and in 1854, 156,540 tons. One leading house alone exported last year 91,540 tons. The average price of this per ton, when sold in large quantities for shipment, is two dollars. A large portion of it goes to Savannah, Charleston, New Orleans, and Mobile. Considerable is also sent to Havana, Rio Janeiro, Callao, St. Thomas, &c. But a small proportion of the ice harvested in the vicinity of New York is exported,—being only about 15,000 tons a year. What is not laid up for home consumption, finds a ready market in this city and Brooklyn.

* * * * * * *

The mode of harvesting and storing the ice is both interesting and ingenious. A large proportion of the crop is secured during the months of December and January. It needs to be frozen ten or fifteen inches thick, to cut well; but sometimes it is allowed to freeze twenty inches deep, according as it is to be used at home or exported. When it is frozen to the requisite thickness, the workmen go upon the pond or lake, and first clear the glacial surface of the snow or snow-ice that is usually found upon it. This is done with the "scrapers," which are drawn by horses—one horse being attached to each machine. The ice is next marked off into squares of four or five feet each, by a sharp hand-plough, or "marker," as it is called, drawn by one horse. The same process is carried on at right angles, so that the entire area is divided into squares. Another machine, called the "cutter," is then drawn over the surface of the ice, cutting it partially through. The next process is to detatch these square blocks and set them floating. This is accomplished by means of hand-saws. Ice-spades and ice-hooks are then brought into requisition, and the ice is floated up to the shore of the lake, from whence it is hoisted by steam-power into the ice-houses, or gigantic refrigerators. Although these storehouses are built at great expense, and with every possible precaution to render them impervious to the liquifying power of the atmosphere, (being usually constructed of pine wood, with double walls, placed about two inches apart, the space being filled with saw-dust, a very perfect non-conducting medium,) yet the loss by thawing is very considerable, and there is thus a marked difference between the amount laid up, and the amount consumed or exported.

N. Y. Jour. Commerce.

The Effect of Railways on the material prosperity of a State is visible in the recent census returns of Illinois. Before the construction of railways was commenced there, the progress of settlement was comparatively slow. The tide of emigration had acquired an impetus in other directions, and Illinois seemed likely to struggle along with a speed far behind that of some newer States. But with the construction of an extended system of railways in the State, wonderful awakening of enterprise seems to have occurred. In the year 1850, the population was 851,470 and in 1855 it was 1,300,000. These figures speak louder than words. A city of 22,000 inhabitants in 1850, has now become a metropolis of 100,000. Whole wildernesses have been put under cultivation, and flourishing towns have sprung up where none before existed.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

THE NEW YORK FILLIBUSTERS.

The late events in New York, connected with the departure of the Star of the West and the fillibusters, indicate a state of feeling in certain circles which is any thing but creditable, and the more to be regretted since it shows that a *most unwise sympathy with law breakers is rapidly gaining ground.* While, on the one hand, five men are arrested on a charge of being engaged in a hostile expedition against Nicaragua, on the other, one hundred and twenty-five, escorted and cheered off by comrades in the fillibuster cap uniform, are allowed to escape on the bare representation of the officers of the vessel that they were laborers employed by the Transit Company for the completion of the wharf at Virgin Bay. Among those who departed was *Councilman Kerrigan,* as a captain of fifty, "confidently" proclaiming to the multitude that he was going out *to help Walker.* And out he went amid tremendous cheers and three groans for the President. No arms were found on board the Star of the West; but meanwhile a fast-sailing clipper "slipped through the Narrows," laden with all *the munitions of war,* among which *divers baskets of champaye* seemed to have formed no unimportant item, destined probably to figure on what the old Scotch officer was wont to term "the field of bottle!"

All very jolly and merry, beyond doubt!—Groans for the highest authority in the country for enforcing laws which should be most strictly carried out at any time, which are wise and judicious at all times, and which common sense teaches us should be executed at present with unusual rigor. We see in this the melancholy results which are so apt to ensue when shrewd and unprincipled individuals, for the sake of furthering private aims, succeed in masking their views under the guise of political movements. We see, too, what the results are when the law is tampered with, ever so indirectly. * * *

Apart from every consideration of morality and law, we cannot but insist on the absurd folly of ruining all by a premature grasp at that which patience and time must inevitably render ours. No one dreams that any foreign Power will be by us permitted to occupy Central America, and with this said all is said. Meanwhile it remains a matter of regret that New York, as a commercial city, should have it in her power to convey to the world the impression that *her mob* represents *American public opinion,* and that her very manifest sympathy with any dashing disregard of law should be supposed to be the general sentiment of every one.

Kansas.—Judge P. C. Schuyler, just from Kansas, has arrived in Chicago. The editor of the Chicago Tribune suggests the citizens calling upon him to address them, and adds: Four of the Southern States are acting. Already a colony from Georgia has reached Kansas. One citizen of Alabama has subscribed *twenty thousand dollars* for a company of 300 emigrants, and the papers of Georgia say, that other companies will be sent forward forthwith.

The Columbus (Ga.) Times calls attention to a letter of Jefferson Buford, Esq. of Eufaula, Ala., in which he proposes to raise a company of 300 emigrants, and to start with them for Kansas by the 20th of February. To effect this object he proposes to invest $20,000 of his ample fortune in the undertaking. He offers to each emigrant a free passage to Kansas, a support for the first year, and 40 acres of the best land in the world.

The Times continues as follows:

Major Buford is a South Carolinian by birth, an ardent friend of Southern rights, a bold and fearless man, and the leading lawyer of the circuit. He is a man of fortune, and is willing to expend part of it in the enterprise. At our instance he has consented to visit Columbus about the 10th of January; when, if it be agreeable to the members of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society, he will develop his plans to them and beat up for recruits. An opportunity is here offered to the friends of Southern settlers in Kansas to give thom efficient aid. The whole South is being agitated upon the subject. Virginia has already sent out a large body of emigrants. But the other day Mr. Cargyle took out 42 settlers from Griffin, and was followed shortly afterwards by Captain Allison Nelson, with 100 more from Atlanta. Captain Hamilton is engaged at Adairsville. Let us follow suit.

The principal event in the literary world is the publication of the third and fourth volumes of Macaulay's "History of England," each volume consisting of about eight hundred octavo pages. Thirty thousand copies were demanded on the day of publication, and the entire edition of twenty-five thousand copies delivered; leaving five thousand copies to be supplied by the second edition, which will be issued in a few days. Mr. Macaulay proposed, in the first sentence of his work, to write the "History of England down to a time which is in the memory of men still living." This was written seven years ago, and the interim has produced in the third and fourth volumes the history of England from the proclamation of Queen Mary to the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, about nine years, leaving about ninety years to be completed; which, at the present rate of publication, would occupy about seventy years. The Times asks, "at his present pace, can Mr. Macaulay fulfil his promise, or will he leave us a fascinating fragment, a splendid but convicting proof of his hopeless volubility?" As Mr. Macaulay is now fifty-five years of age, we fear he will leave his self-imposed task unaccomplished. The Times, the Daily News, and other leading journals have already devoted many columns to critiques upon and extracts from these most interesting volumes.—*London Corr. Nat. Intell.*

Railroad Disasters.—The mails bring us accounts of two more serious disasters. Surely there is something radically wrong in the management of railroads in this country. There is too much recklessness on the part of agents, too little responsibility on the part of the companies, and an apparent insensibility every where. The loss of half a dozen or even twenty lives seems to be less than a nine days' wonder. In England such criminal heedlessness would meet the severest penalties. The people should insist upon reform, since there is no excuse for collisions of any sort. The defectiveness of materials may defy human vigilance and care, but to let life depend upon the regularity of a watch is wicked in the highest degree.—*Nat. Int.*

The Storm and the Railroads East.—The snow storm was very severe about Boston. The railroads were all blocked up, and *five thousand* persons, it is estimated, passed Saturday night on the railroads, within five miles of Boston or in the different depots. The dreariness of a night-watch in the cars, generally without supper, and often without fire or lights, can only be imagined by those who have been similarly conditioned.

A Bouncer.—Mr. John Lawrence Bazler, in the Louisville Times, offers to bet from $5000 to $30,000, that he can do as follows: Jump five feet further on a dead level than any man in Kentucky—three feet further than any man in the world—or that he can stand flat-footed upon the earth and leap a brick wall fifteen feet high and four thick.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered:

NASH, C. J.—In Nash vs. Morton, from Pasquotank, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Guirkins vs. Williams, from Camden; venire de novo. Also, in Grandry vs. Small, from Pasquotank; venire de novo.

PEARSON, J.—In Midgett vs. McBride, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Caroon vs. Doxy, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Etheridge vs. Corprews, Ex'rs, from Currituck, affirming the judgment.

BATTLE, J.—In Jones vs. Ward, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Murdre vs. Saunders, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment. Also, in McLean vs. Fairley, in equity, from Richmond, bill dismissed with costs.

Ral. Standard.

The Road Nearly Finished.—On Wednesday evening last, as we learn from a reliable source, there were only two miles of the Rail Road, remaining unfinished. Notwithstand the snow and ice which now covers the ground, Capt. Allen at one end, and Capt. Rhodes at the other, are laying down iron as fast as circumstances will permit. We hope, before this time next week, the gap in the road will be filled up, and the cars be making daily trips from Goldsboro' to Charlotte.

Greens. Patriot.

Fire!—On Thursday night last, in this City, about nine o'clock, an alarm of fire was given; and it was discovered that the bed-room of the Clerk of the County Court was on fire. Mr. Utley, the Clerk, it seems, had left a candle burning on his table, and the fire, it is supposed, was communicated from that. After much effort on the part of Mr. Utley, Mr. Sheriff High and others, the fire was extinguished—but Mr. Utley, we regret to say, was severely burnt in his hands and face.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Large Yield of Wheat.—Mr. J. G. Anthony, of this county, informed us the other day, that he had a field of wheat the past season, which yielded an average of 28½ bushels to the acre; the wheat after being well cleaned, weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel. This grain, Mr. A. informs us, is of the white bearded kind.

Greensborough Patriot.

We regret to hear that Messrs. Jenkins & Roberts of this place, intend to leave us and establish themselves in the grocery business in the town of Portsmouth, Va.—*Salis. Herald.*

ELEMENTS OF IMMIGRATION.

The chief constituent elements of the foreign immigration to the United States have always been German and Irish. During the eight years extending from the year 1847 to 1854, inclusive, the whole number of foreign immigrants who arrived at New York was 1,946,398, of whom 1,552,006, or five-sixths, were Germans and Irish, the former numbering 694,517, and the latter 857,489. This excess of Irish arose from the Irish famine of 1846, which caused a general rush for America. Previous to that period the German immigrants exceeded the Irish, and as late as the year 1847, the Germans numbered 53,180 and the Irish 52,916. But the next year the great exodus commenced, and continued to increase until the year 1851, when it culminated in a total immigration of 162,256 Irish to New York alone for that one season. The next year, 1852, it fell to 118,131, when it was exceeded by the German total of 118,611, followed by a German excess of 6,480 in 1853, and of 94,684 in 1854. The German immigration appears to have culminated in the last year, when its total of 176,986 exceeded even the great Irish total of 1851, to the amount of 14,730. In the year 1855 all kinds of immigration declined very largely, but chiefly the Irish and German, the total arrivals of Germans at New York having been 51,987, and of Irish 42,932.

It is an interesting question to inquire whether this decline is temporary in the chief elements of immigration, or whether it is likely to be permanent. From the figures we have already given, it appears that the falling off in the Irish exodus commenced in 1852, before the appearance of Know Nothingism. In that year the Irish immigration to New York fell off 44,125, and it has steadily declined ever since. The condition of Ireland has vastly improved since the famine and the exodus. Labor is now in great demand there, and the poor population have no longer the same temptation to leave their native land as they once had. In Germany some of the leading governments have thrown such obstacles in the way of emigration as to prevent the former rush. Such is the case in Prussia, for example. The advices from America have also been very discouraging, as the later emigrants have experienced much suffering.

But the immigration from Great Britain has not fallen off in the same ratio as the German and Irish. During the year 1855, 18,216 English, Welsh and Scotch arrived at New York. The number of these immigrants arriving at other ports is pretty well maintained. There is a probability that from England especially there may be within the next ten years an augmentation of the stream. The strikes in the manufacturing districts, so frequently occurring, generally result in a large contribution of emigrants to the great republic of the West.—*Phil. N. Amer.*

A Million of Dollars saved by the Heroism of a Messenger.—In noticing the *last* accident on the Hudson River railroad, the New York Express says:

"Mr. John Upton, the messenger of Wells, Patterfield, & Co.'s American express, was among the injured. He was severely bruised, his ancle dislocated, and one of the small bones of his leg was broken. He had in charge nearly a million of dollars, but, notwithstanding his severe injuries, he refused to leave the express, and remained in the cars seven hours in the cold with the express matter. No instance of courage and endurance like this has ever been on record."

Female Heroism.—One of the New York papers, giving an account of the accident on the Hudson River railroad, says:

"Mr. Dewey, an old resident of Poughkeepsie, was in the second car, with his daughter. He was buried beneath the ruins, while the daughter escaped almost uninjured. Her first thought was to assist her father, and, with a strength almost superhuman, she engaged in removing the wreck, and by her example inciting others to the most untiring efforts. She at last had the satisfaction of rescuing her father; but so unmindful of herself had she been as hardly to know that she had frozen both of her feet so badly that amputation of some of the toes will be necessary. Where do the records of the battle-field exhibit more devoted courage than was displayed by this heroic girl?"

Encouraging Agriculture.—The Legislature of South Carolina has voted $5,000 annually to the State Agricultural Society, to be continued as long as the president of the association shall report a satisfactory use of the fund.

The New Haven Courier states that a package of letters reached Falls Village last Friday; which was mailed at Hartford, July 4, 1854! In the package was a letter containing a note of even $2,000, directed to the Iron Bank.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 16.

The steamer America arrived here this evening from Liverpool with dates to Saturday, the 5th instant.

The great question of war or peace is still undecided. Peace prospects are not brighter, as Russia raises obstacles. The Czar's reply to the ultimatum of the Western powers had not been received, but was expected by the 18th inst.

The rates of money were rising in England and bullion was decreasing.

The peace negotiations are becoming more complicated than ever. Esterhazy presented the proposals backed by Austria to the Czar on the 28th ult., but Nesselrode's circular had previously put an interpretation on the 3d point which the allies cannot admit, namely, that Russia and Turkey shall mutually agree on the strength of the fleet to be kept in the Black Sea. The allies, on the other hand, demand of Russia to cede the mouth of the Danuoe, which she refuses to do, hence the prospect of an amicable adjustment is very slight.

Appearances strongly indicate that Austria will not take the field against Russia unless assured of the active support of the German Bund.

The Prussian Court is displeased with the Baron Seebach's mission to St. Petersburg, and has sent Baron Manteufeul to Dresden to demand positively to what extent Bavaria and Saxony have engaged themselves with the Western allies.

Advices from Sweden are very warlike. The military commanders have received instructions to have their regiments in the highest state of efficiency before Spring. The indications are, that in accordance with the secret article of the treaty, Sweden will take the field in the Spring.

The Danish Government, it is said, consents to the establishment of depots for the English fleet at Kiel, which will rendezvous there in April.

Gortschakoff announces that on the 16th Dec. a detatchment of Cossacks defeated a strong squadron of Gen. Vivian's cavalry near Kersch, and that the English commander was taken prisoner.

The latest accounts from the Crimea state that the Russian troops had been reinforced by two regiments of hussars,—also, that large bodies of Russian troops were marching from the Crimea to Bessarabia. There was no intention, however, of evacuating their former position, as their places will be filled from the reserves.

From China.—A serious difficulty had occurred at Hong Kong between the American Consul and the local authorities, in consequence of the Captain of the American ship Reindeer refusing to pay a fine for an assault on the carpenter of his ship. Consul Keenan protests against the jurisdiction of the Court as the affair took place on board an American ship.

Captain McClunely declared that he considered the action of the Court illegal, and would resist by force any attempt of the British authorities to exercise jurisdiction over American citizens in American ships.

The Captain of the Reindeer afterwards paid the fine, but the Consul was committed for trial on the charge of attempting to rescue the prisoner.

Advices from India state the American ship Waverly, with Chinese laborers on board, had put into Manilla to bury the Captain. Some trouble having occurred on board, the mate shot two or three, drove the rest below and fastened them down. He then went ashore, and when he returned he found that 250 of the miserable creatures had died from suffocation! The mate and crew were imprisoned by the Spanish authorities.

The police attempted to imprison the captain, but the Consul hurried him aboard the steamer Powhatan, where the superintendent of the police followed, demanding the prisoner.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, Jan. 4.

Commercial News.—Cotton.—Brown & Shipley quote the market dull and prices declined ⅛d., principally for middling and fair qualities. The sales of the week amount to 24,000 bales. Upland middling 5⅛.; do. fair 5⅞c. Estimated sales on Saturday 6,000 bales—the market closing dull.

Flour has declined 6d. Western Canal 40s. and 40s. 6d.; Ohio 42s. and 42s. 6d.

Money and Stocks.—London, Jan. 4.—The money market is more stringent. Consols close at 87¼ and 87¼.

American stocks are dull and prices unchanged. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £170,000.

HALIFAX, Jan. 17.

I have looked carefully over the letters, papers and circulars per America, and find that all the information regarding breadstuffs is unfavorable. They concur in stating that no immediate improvement is expected, rather that prices must continue to decline. A large amount of stuff is coming from the Black Sea. Receipts from the United States are also large and expected to increase.

The Manchester trade was much depressed.

There seems to be a growing desire in France and England for peace, if it can be procured on consistent terms. Russia is looked upon as more stubborn than ever.

A European Congress Proposed.—The idea of calling together a European Congress, "to settle not only the present Eastern difficulty; but all the complications in European relations that have arisen since the Congress of Vienna"—in other words, so readjust the balance of power—is reported to be the pet idea of the Emperor Napoleon, and to be exceedingly distasteful to England. Napoleon is said to have actually commissioned M. de Seebach, the Minister of Saxony, who has gone to St. Petersburg, as bearer of the views of the smaller German States; to bring the suggestion under the immediate consideration of the Emperor Alexander.

How utterly displeasing this proposal is to the English government, may be inferred, from the language of the London Times, which says: "Rather than submit our quarrel to a Congress in which Russia would be omnipotent by the votes of her vassals and mercenaries, let the sword decide between us! We did not draw it without counting the cost, and we ought not to sheath it without some better guarantee than can be afforded by the wisdom or firmness of a Congress of European Sovereigns." It is needless to say that the influence of France, more than of Russia, is feared in a Congress.

In connection with this alleged idea of Napoleon's is the publication in Paris, of a pamphlet entitled *"Necessite d'um Congress pacifier l' Europe," by un homme d' Etat.* This pamphlet has made a sensation. Pains are taken to promulgate that the writer is a M. Dureyler, but the general impression is that the Emperor himself is the author. The work is largely quoted from in the English journals. It advocates the immediate calling of a Congress of Nations.

New York.—The real and personal property in the State of New York is assessed at $1,402,849,504. Total taxation, $11,678,015.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mid-night.

Anti-Nebraska Caucus at Washington.—The anti-Nebraska members of the House held a caucus at the capitol to night. Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania was in the chair. Ninety members were present, including three of Mr. Pennington's men. The meeting was more harmonious than was anticipated. Mr. Waldron offered a series of resolutions, which were subsequently withdrawn, declaring in effect against offering individual propositions independently of general consultation.

He and Mr. Lester, Messrs. Kunkle, Grow, Norton, Watson, Simmons, Banks and others, participated in the discussion regarding the binding effect of the previous formal nomination of Mr. Banks, who to-night made a speech wishing gentlemen not to consider themselves under implied obligations to vote for him. A vote was then taken as follows:

Banks, 66; Campbell, of Ohio, 12; Pennington, 4; Scattering 7.

The nomination of Mr. Banks was then declared unanimous, and a committee of five were then appointed, authorized to call the caucus together on the application of ten members.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

Messrs. Boyce, McQueen and Keitt say they are now satisfied with Mr. Richardson's explanations and have returned to his support.

Mr. Faulkner intends submitting a proposition that if no Speaker be elected by Monday next, the members resign their seats, and that the House adjourn to meet on the first Monday in May.

ALTON, (ILL.) Jan. 11.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—A freight train on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad ran off the track yesterday morning and five persons were killed, namely: Mr. King, engineer; Wesley Davis, fireman; John Morrison, of Dunkirk, and Messrs. Bates and Drake, of Decatur, Illinois.

According to the Pennsylvanian, almost all the delegates elected to the Democratic Convention in that State, are in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. A very small number preferred Mr. Dallas.

Diocesan Training School of North Carolina, at Ashville.

THIS SCHOOL will open on the First of January, at which time it is hoped that the additional buildings will have been completed. It is designed not to receive more than twelve or fifteen pupils for the first year. Application for admission may be made to the Rector, at Asheville, or to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson.

No particular age is prescribed.

Terms for Board and Tuition, $200 per session of ten months; one-half payable semi-annually, *in advance.*

Pupils not able to pay these terms, being recommended by the clergyman of their Parish, shall receive such reduction of full charge as may have been previously agreed upon.

In case any Parish in North Carolina shall send to the school, in its own name, an approved pupil, the expenses of Board, Tuition, Books and Clothing, are offered by the year at $200, payable in advance.

For explanatory circulars address

JARVIS BUXTON.

Asheville, Jan. 1856. 71* tf

NOTICE.

THE Exercises of the Pleasant Grove Academy,—a Classical School situated two miles from Floral College, will commence on the 9th inst., under the superintendence of Mr. Dugald Patterson, who is favorably known as an instructor of youth.

Tuition $8, $10 and $12.

Board from $7 to $8.

F. K. NASH.
T. BETHEA.

Jan'y 7. 69*4

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the night of the 14th inst., from the residence of the subscriber, his negro woman, known as HARRIET HOWE, or HARRIET SMITH. Said Harriet is about 22 years of age, about five feet high, slim built and trim. Is quick spoken and has a good set of front teeth. She usually wears a home-spun dress, with a blue sack; gold ear-bobs, and a velvet strip around her neck, with a breast-pin. She was raised by the late Mrs. Smith, of Fayetteville, and afterwards owned by Mr. John J. Brantley, of that place. It is supposed she will endeavor to make her way back to Fayetteville, as she has relations living there.

The above reward of $50 will be given for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negro, or $25 will be given for her return to me, or her lodgment in any jail so I can get her.

JOHN F. BLOOM.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 15, 1856. 70-2w

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!

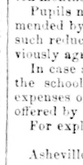
THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces,* and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia,* has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5, Double $8. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No. 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6mi

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,



PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $5; Children's $2 50.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.
32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6mi

TO HIRE.

A NEGRO WOMAN, and one BOY. For particulars apply to WM. WARDEN.

Jan'y 16. 70-2t

FOR SALE.

PEW No. 35, in Presbyterian Church. Apply to J. B. FERGUSON.

Jan'y 16. 70-2t

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

THE GREAT
Knuckle Washing Machine

IS now at the Fayetteville Hotel, and will commence operation to-day at 11 o'clock.

T. B. GILMAN.

Jan'y 16. 70-tf

GARDEN SEED! GARDEN SEED!!

A LARGE supply of Johnson, Robbins & Co.'s celebrated Seed just received,—warranted the growth of 1855. These Seed have given universal satisfaction wherever used, and may be relied on as fresh and genuine. Also, Red Clover, Lucerne, and Blue Grass Seed. For sale wholesale or retail by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 17, 1856. 70tf

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, &c.

WHITE LEAD, Linseed Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Train Oil, Glue, Ground Paints in Oil, White Potash, Ultra Marine, Patent Black, Rose Pink, Verdigris, Acids of every description, Extracts of Logwood, &c., &c.

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 17, 1856. 70-1m

OBSERVER
FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1856.

THE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER.—The Telegraph made bungling work of the declaration of principles by Messrs. Richardson and Fuller, under the catechising to which they were subjected on the 12th. We copied the incorrect version, and now desire briefly to correct it.

Mr. Richardson did not say, as represented, that he left the question of slavery to the people of the States [of Kansas and Nebraska.] But his doctrine is, that the people of the territory, while a territory, have the right to prohibit or allow slavery. This is the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," against which the South so generally protests. The South contends that the constitution of the United States, which recognises slavery, extends over the territory of the United States, whether conquered or purchased; and that consequently the people of all the States have a right to settle in such territory, with their property, whether negroes or what—leaving the *State,* when a State is formed out of such territory, to determine the question whether slavery shall or shall not exist within its bounds. The doctrine of Mr. Richardson puts it in the power of a hundred or a thousand of the first settlers to exclude slaveholders—the people of fifteen States—from the privilege of settling in the territory, the embryo State, though that territory was purchased by the common treasure, or won by the common blood, of the people of *all* the States.

Mr. R. said moreover, that in 1848 he had voted, with a few Northern and the whole body of the Southern members of Congress, for extending the Missouri compromise line through the newly acquired Mexican territory to the Pacific ocean. He denied that this would be a violation of the constitution; for, said he, "if you have power under the Constitution to exclude slavery from half of a Territory, I think you have power to exclude from all, though such an exercise of power is unjust and wrong. I have never, therefore, voted to exercise that power, except upon the principle of compromise." "The constitution does not, in my opinion, carry the institutions of any of the States into the Territories; but it affords the same protection there to the institutions of one State as of another. The citizen of Virginia is as much entitled, in the common territory, to the protection of his property under the constitution as the citizen of Illinois, but both are dependent upon the legislation of the territorial government for laws to protect their property, of whatever kind it may be."

This is not, we think, the doctrine of those Southern members who have been voting for Mr. Richardson. It *is* the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," which, when openly avowed by Mr. Cass *after* the Presidential election in which he was defeated by Gen. Taylor, drew upon him the denunciations of many of his own party in the South, who had supported him under a different reading of his Nicholson letter. That letter was so worded as to be read two ways—a North in way and a Southern way. Before the election, Cass could never be prevailed on to say which was the correct reading; but *after* the election, he proclaimed that the Northern was the true version. We all know to what a hopeless oblivion this avowal sunk his prospects of the Presidency at the South.

Well, just such views as Cass held, Richardson has held, now holds, and avows. Yet these same Southern democrats, who dropped Cass, (a broken down nag, it is true,) for that political heresy, are now voting for Richardson, and urging his election! There are queer movements in the political game!

In consequence of Mr. Richardson's distinct admission of the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, Messrs. Quitman of Miss., and Boyce, Keitt and McQueen of S. C., ceased to vote for him. But subsequently, when Mr. R. said it would be wrong to enact the Proviso, though constitutional, they expressed themselves satisfied, and again cast their votes for him.

As to Mr. Fuller, the candidate of the Know Nothings, he did not say, as the telegraph reported him, that he was not in favor of the Missouri restriction, but that he was opposed to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. He was not in favor of the Wilmot proviso. "Slavery existed (said Mr. Fuller) before the Constitution, and, in his judgment, now existed independent of that instrument. When the people of the confederated States met, by their representatives, in Convention to form the Constitution, slavery existed in all but one of the States. The people, having an existing and acknowledged right to hold slaves, conceded, through their representatives, the right to prohibit the importation of them after the year 1808. They made no concession so far as regarded the existence of domestic slavery. They claimed—and it was granted—the right to reclaim slaves in cases of escape; they claimed—and it was granted—the right of slave representation as an element of political power. He held that Congress had no right to legislate upon the subject of slavery; that the Territories were the common property of all the States, and that the people of all the States had the right to enter upon and occupy those Territories, and were protected by the flag of the country; that Congress had no right to legislate slavery into nor exclude it from the Territories. Neither had a Territorial Legislature, in his judgment, any right to legislate upon that subject, except so for as it might become necessary to protect the citizens of the Territory in the enjoyment of their property."

This is very fair doctrine; but it must not be forgotten, that Mr. Fuller some four weeks ago attempted to *trim,* by standing mute when questioned, after he had declared his readiness to answer any questions. He said then, however,—

"If the Missouri Compromise can be restored, I would most certainly be in favor of its restoration; but, in view of the difficulties which surround that question, and must defeat your efforts, I say that I am opposed to the agitation of the question."

And, of the Nebraska bill, he then said,—

"I should have opposed the legislation of the last Congress; I do not endorse it now."

These positions, asserted four weeks ago, do not accord with those now avowed, as above quoted. He now says, that Congress has no right

to legislate on slavery. He then said, that he would, if practicable, restore the Missouri Compromise, which certainly *did* legislate, very effectively, on that subject.

It must be remembered, also, that Mr. Fuller uniformly votes for Mr. Pennington of New Jersey, for Speaker, and that Mr. Pen[illegible]on as uniformly votes for Mr. Banks. Also, that he opposed and beat Mr. Wright of Penn. at the last election, solely upon the ground of Mr Wright's votes in the last Congress, with the South generally, in favor of the Kansas and Nebraska bills. Moreover, a leading Philadelphia paper says that Mr. Fuller's constituents will be surprised at his present declarations on this subject, which are not those heretofore avowed by him at home.

Under all these circumstances, we have come to the conclusion, that, so far as the interests of the South are involved, any one of the three, Banks, Richardson, or Fuller, might as well be trusted as the other. We would put the three in a bag, shake them up, and make a Speaker of the first one that should tumble out.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.—Rumors from Washington, apparently well authenticated, state positively, that Mr. Buchanan has been directed to ask the British government to recall its Minister, Mr. Crampton, on account of his violation of our neutrality laws by enlisting soldiers for the British army within the United States; and that, in case of a refusal to recall him, he will be at once dismissed here and his passports handed to him. Also, that the three Consuls implicated in the same offence will be dismissed.

We are inclined to believe these reports, notwithstanding the subsequent presence of Mr. Crampton at a dinner given by the President to the Diplomatic Corps—a fact considered by some as disproving the rumor.

How the English government will receive such a request, under the present state of misunderstanding and irritation in regard to Nicaragua, is a question of very serious import, possibly involving the peace of the two countries. Let us hope for the best.

POSTSCRIPT.—STILL MORE THREATENING.—The last mails bring accounts, so well authenticated as to compel credence, of a Cabinet meeting at which it was determined to recall our Minister to England (Mr. Buchanan) and thus to suspend diplomatic intercourse between the two governments, until the British government shall comply with our demand for redress for the violation of our neutrality laws.

A writer from Washington, ("Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, who is well known for his general accuracy, and to have more reliable sources of information than perhaps any one out of the Cabinet,) says,—

"The situation of the House, and its utter [illegible] its constitutional functions, will [illegible] and afford an apology for the assumption and exercise by the Executive of such powers as the Constitution may confer upon him, under the most liberal construction of that instrument. Therefore, if I am not mistaken, the President is about to take some steps, independently of the suspension of diplomatic intercouse with England, which may precipitate an issue between this country and Great Britain.

"It is very important to the interests of the country that the Senate should be taken into the counsels of the Executive Government, and that the measures to be taken for the maintenance of the honor of the country should at least have the sanction of that body.

"But no such measures as these, if taken while Congress is in its present paralyzed condition, will have the effect to induce the British Government to do us justice, or to change their policy in relation to the questions in dispute. The Executive power of such a Government as this can command no respect abroad unless supported by the Representatives of the People. But Congress is now regarded abroad as it is regarded here, as a body more dangerous to peace at home than formidable to foes abroad."

In view of such events, how deeply beneath contempt does the conduct of the House of Representatives sink! Hereafter, instead of telling how "Nero fiddled whilst Rome was burning," the world may tell of how an American Congress wasted two months, like a parcel of idle and evil children at play, whilst the peace of their country and of the world was in imminent jeopardy.

MORE BAD WEATHER.—The ground has not yet been divested of the remains of the snow and sleet of the 4th inst., but since Saturday evening we have had a succession of rain, sleet, and snow, the latter falling this morning.

In view of this season of hard weather, and the sad cases of want among the poor, which it must make more sad, we renew our call upon the benevolent to remember the poor. Let those who have around them the comforts of life, put it to their hearts whether something of God's good gifts to them is not due to His suffering creatures.

We gratefully acknowledge the kindly spirit evinced by our neighbor of the North Carolinian in mentioning our long connection with the Observer. Though differing widely in politics, as our neighbor remarks, we hope that such differences may never be allowed to interfere with feelings of personal respect and kindness.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—Since 1842 the debt created by the United States amounted to $76,045,216 83, of which nearly fifty millions were borrowed during Polk's Mexican war administration.

$37,076,165 96 of the whole amount has been paid off, leaving the debt, on the 1st inst., $38,969,150 87.

In the redemption of $29,933,806 22 of the debt before it was due, $4,137,495 15 of premiums has been paid, it being bought at the market price. Thus, to pay off $29,933,806 22 is required $34,107,30 137. But if the debt had not been purchased, but allowed to run to maturity, the interest to be paid on it would have amounted to $13,097,641 61 *more* than the premiums paid; so that the purchase, even at a high premium, has resulted in a saving of those thirteen millions.

Col. Parker [illegible] French has been indicted by the grand jury in New York, for enlisting men for Walker's band in Nicaragua. Right.

WHIG CONVENTIONS—STATE AND NATIONAL. The New York Commercial Advertiser has an article upon "Parties and Presidents," which, after a review of the probable action of the Locofoco, Know Nothing, and Republican Conventions, concludes with the following appeal to the Whigs of the Union:

"*What shall we do, as Whigs?* That there is time enough yet for action we are well aware; but we need to have time to think well over the whole matter *before* we act. Some Whigs, we understand, are in favor of calling a national convention; some would have one called at an early day, some at a remote day, and some not at all, but permit the Presidential campaign to go by default. Some think that an informal gathering of good men and true, in their personal and not in a delegated or representative character, should give direction to the Whig vote,—a proposition that we respectfully submit will not be entertained by the rank and file; some, that a national convention shall make a selection, if possible, from the three candidates who may be named, and some that such convention shall name a separate or fourth candidate, on whom the true Whigs shall concentrate their votes, and thus take the gauge of their strength for future conflicts. Now this diversity of opinion indicates clearly the need of consultation among ourselves. We are scattered and disorganized, and could not well be anything else. The only wonder is that so many of us, though segregated and isolated, remain steadfast to our principles and our party, and that we have still so many strong, proved, influential, high principled men left to help to reorganize us and to take the lead when we are reorganized.

What we need is to talk together, to correspond with each other; to interchange opinions, and to exhibit to each other those views of the whole subject which prevail in our respective localities;—to be getting ready for action when action is needed. There is nothing to undo, but everything to do. We have conversed and corresponded with not a few Whigs, and we have yet to find the first man who is obstinately wedded to his own opinion. We are embarrassed with no candidates for office, either high or low. No personal preference stands in the way of a hearty, cheerful, cordial understanding and unity. We know that *our* only aim, and that of all the Whigs with whom we are in communication, is to reunite in our common bond of heartfelt fellowship all the Whigs scattered through the Union, and to get from them an expression of their views as to what had best be done. In order to promote the accomplishment of this purpose, we ask our Whig contemporaries who are still old line Whigs, freely to express their sentiments, and any with whom we chance not to exchange, would oblige us by calling attention to their utterances. We especially hope that our Whig brethren everywhere and of every position will not fail to send us by mail any suggestions or information bearing on this important question—WHAT SHALL WHIGS DO, OR PREPARE TO DO, IN THE PRERENT CRISIS?"

We concur, decidedly, in the Commercial's opinion that there is a necessity for an interchange of opinions among the Whigs of the Union; and that can be most easily effected by a National Convention. "What we shall do" can then be more effectively determined than by correspondence or newspaper discussion.

The Commercial's remarks remind us of the near approach of another State election in North Carolina. We shall be glad to have the views of our Whig friends, of whom there are still many in the State, as to the course of the party. Shall not we have a Convention?

NORTHERN POLITICS.—The Ohio Locofoco State Convention resolved that Congress has no power to legislate slavery into the Territories, nor to exclude it therefrom; that the people of each particular State and Territory have the right to regulate their own domestic affairs and to legislate for themselves. The Know Nothings were denounced. Nothing was said of the Administration.

The Indiana Locofoco Convention endorsed the Kansas Bill and the Administration, and nominated Mr. Bright, Senator from that State, for the Presidency.

The Connecticut "American" Convention laid on the table a proposition to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The National Intelligencer says that "the same disturbing element which enters almost every Northern convention was prominent in this. The slavery question divides and distracts and must eventually defeat all efforts at co-operation between the two geographical sections."

The Message of Gov. Wells, of Maine, (elected by a coalition of "National" Democrats and "straight" Whigs) remarks upon the subject of slavery, looking to colonization in Africa as the best mode of gradual emancipation, and concludes by saying:

"The Southern people are subject to the burden of slavery, they know how to treat it better than we do, and it is alike alien to patriotism and a true sense of religious duty to inflame the minds of Southern citizens and aggravate their condition by a constant course of censure and an unnecessary interference with their affairs."

A paragraph is devoted to the Missouri compromise line, and the Governor thinks the time will soon come when few will desire its restoration.

Gov. Price, of New Jersey, comments severely upon the course of some of the Northern States on the slavery question. He expresses opposition to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The "dead-lock" in the lower House of the Legislature has been broken, after ten days' fruitless balloting, by the election of Orville Robinson, soft-shell Loco, as Speaker. His election was the result of a coalition between the Soft Locos and the Black Republicans.

Gov. Clark immediately thereafter sent in his message. The financial statement is not very favorable, there being a deficiency during the financial year of upwards of $250,000. There is a surplus Canal Revenue, over expenditures, of $1,650,000. After discussing various local topics, the Governor closes by an allusion to the Kansas question, denouncing in strong terms the overthrow of the Missouri Compromise, and expressing a hope that the voice of New York will again, as heretofore, be unanimous in asserting the Jeffersonian policy of restricting slavery and extending freedom.

Col. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, has been nominated by a caucus of his party in the Mississippi Legislature, for Senator in Congress, to succeed Mr. Adams in March 1857.

FALSE REPORT.—The Sumter (S. C.) Watchman says there is a report there that the Bank of Fayetteville has failed. Not exactly. There is not a safer or sounder Bank in the Union than the Bank of Fayetteville.

The story probably originated in the refusal of N. C. Banks to receive small notes—in accordance with the law of the last Legislature, not because of any unsoundness of the Bank. The Bank of Fayetteville, under legal advice, continues to issue and receive its own notes under as well as over $3.

ANOTHER.—We learn from the Wilmington Herald that our loving neighbors of South Carolina have started another scandalous story, that the Bank of Cape Fear had failed. So far from this being true, the Bank has a surplus over all liabilities of nearly $400,000, the accumulation of many years past. And its stock here at home, where its condition is known, is worth a premium of 20 to 25 per cent.

The Herald suggests that these infamous reports originate from a rivalry in trade.

SMALL NOTES.—The provision in the new Revisal, prohibiting the circulation of Bank notes under $3, is exciting a great deal of attention.

In the "Land of Steady Habits," Salem and Winston, the citizens have published a hand bill, which we find in the Press, in which, after referring to the law, they say,—

"In order to endeavor to carry out this law, and at the same time not subject our citizens and neighbors to loss, the merchants and business men of Salem and Winston have entered into an agreement to receive until the first day of February next such prohibited Bills and forward them to their point of issue for redemption.

"All those having any such Bills in their possession had therefore better avail themselves of this opportunity of realizing their value, as after the 1st of February they will be worthless, excepting at the counter from where they were issued."

We respectfully suggest to the good people of Salem and Winston, that their action is inconsistent. If they are bent upon obeying the law (which nobody else, not even the law makers themselves, will do,) they ought not to have received the bills after the 1st of January. And further, we would suggest, that the small bills will *not* be "worthless, except at the counter from where they were issued," after the 1st of February; for we think we know a good many people who will receive them at other places than where they were issued. For verification of this, we advise any holder of one or two dollar notes to try any member of the last Legislature, by offering to pay him a debt with such notes. If the member should refuse to receive it—(an inadmissible supposition by the way)—we suggest to the holder forthwith to tender such notes to the Editors of the Observer, for subscription, &c. &c. and see how that will work. Much as we are disposed to obey all laws, we have not yet made up our minds, we beg to assure the public, to return a one or a two dollar note of a solvent bank, when such are offered to us. When we come to that conclusion (if ever) the public shall be duly notified. In the mean time, we hope no one will be deterred from paying his subscription in one of these "worthless" notes.

HOW WAS IT DONE?—This is the pertinent question asked by the Greensborough Patriot in regard to the anti-bank legislation of the last General Assembly in the statute on Currency. We repeat the inquiry, How was it done? We have not yet heard of a member of the Legislature who knows any thing about it.

There is a communication indeed in the Patriot, signed "Guilford," which speaks as though it was written by a member. It discusses only one branch of the subject, that relating to the interdiction of checks payable in any thing but specie. The writer contends, that the provision was introduced ("scuttled through," he says,) by the friends of the Banks themselves, large stockholders, &c., "and that the Bank or Banks were not only consulted, but found willing if not anxious to see the law passed, that they might hereafter be compelled by law, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to refrain from issuing any but specie drafts for the accommodation of the public; so that they might in future *make a little*, by furnishing the public with *domestic exchange*, on the same accommodating terms that they are now supplying them with *northern* drafts."

We know nothing to confirm or disprove these allegations. We do not believe that they are true. But, if they should be established, we pledge ourselves to unite with "Guilford," and all others, in denouncing the folly and greediness of all concerned in such a proceeding.

RAIL ROADS.—As an evidence of the superiority of rail roads over all other modes of transportation, we notice the rapid diminution of steamboats on the western rivers. At Cincinnati, for instance, the arrivals of steamers during the last four years are stated thus:—In 1852, 3,675; in 1853, 3,058; in 1854, 3,887; in 1855, 2,855. During the same period, the total number of departures was, in 1852, 2,611; in 1853, 4,118; in 1854, 3,934; in 1855, 2,585.

The great increase in the railway facilities of the country has been the main cause of this decrease of steam boats. In Ohio rail roads have been multiplied in all sections.

Courage, friends of the Western rail road! You are engaged in a work which all signs show must be the preferred mode, over all others, of getting the rich produce of the Deep River country to market. Upon it, and its extension west, depends almost the existence of Fayetteville, as a market of any importance. That trade which we have lost, and are still losing, through the works of others more enterprising or more fortunate than ourselves, can only be regained, or retained, by the Western rail road. We should therefore allow *nothing* to stand in the way of its completion, and speedily.

NEWSPAPER MORTALITY.—Not long ago there were four or five papers published at Goldsboro.' One after another they have given up the ghost, until, if there remain one alive, we are not aware of it.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Clayton the President was requested to communicate all the instructions to our ministers touching Central American affairs not heretofore furnished.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Quitman of Miss., returned to the support of Richardson, and gave his reasons why he should continue his hearty support.

Mr. Millson, of Va., said that he had voted constantly for Mr. R., but he would willingly transfer his vote to another member if likely to result in an election. He thought too much importance attached to the office. The Speaker would represent no principle which controlled a majority of the House.

A motion to adopt the plurality rule was tabled, 105 to 101.

In the course of the debate this day, Mr. Richardson took occasion to say, (we quote from the Union,) "that while he believed that, according to the letter of the constitution, Congress had the power to exclude slavery from the territory of the United States, yet that it was unjust and wrong, and in violation of the spirit of that instrument to do so, as the constitution was made for the purpose of securing equality among the States and to the people of the whole country."

On Wednesday, Mr. Thorington of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring Mr. Campbell of Ohio Speaker, which was lost 150 to 50.

Mr. Faulkner of Va. gave notice of a resolution proposing the resignation of each member for the purpose of having a new election.

One ballot was taken; Banks 88, Richardson 65, Fuller 29, Pennington 8, Scattering 5.

On Thursday, the last vote for Speaker resulted as follows: Banks 88, Richardson 68, Fuller 29, Pennington 8, scattering 5—necessary to a choice 98.

On Friday, Mr. Mace, avowing himself to be addressing statesmen and not partizans, offered a resolution in a spirit of compromise, declaring Mr. Banks, Republican, of Massachusetts, Speaker, Mr. Cullom, American, of Tennessee, Clerk, Mr. Glosbrenner, Sergeant-at-arms; Mr. Johnson, Postmaster, and Mr. McKnew, Doorkeeper—the last three being nominees of the Democratic Caucus.

The resolution was tabled by a vote of 111 to 90.

The House then engaged in a debate involving a responsibility for the failure of the body to organize. The debate was confined to the Republicans and Democrats.

Mr. Clingman offered a resolution that, until a Speaker shall be elected the first business each day shall be to vote twice for Speaker; that no debate be indulged in under any pretext till this is done; and that it be declared not in order to vote the third time the same day. Pending the consideration of the resolution the House adjourned.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.—A majority of the Counties in this District not having been represented in Wilmington, on Thursday last, a call has been issued for a meeting at Elizabeth on Tuesday of County Court week, being the 5th of February.

A Democratic meeting at Carthage on the 12th inst., nominated Mr. Pierce for re-election to the Presidency, and the Hon. J. C. Dobbin for the Vice Presidency.

STATE BONDS.—The Treasurer advertises for sale $44,000 of State Bonds. Bids received until Feb'y 19th.

N. C. RAIL ROAD.—A large quantity of forfeited stock was sold by the Treasurer, a few days ago, at an average of $48 per share.

THE COLD.—A letter from Yadkin county says that "the Yadkin River is frozen entirely across; which has not been the case before in twenty years."

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The Mayor of Wilmington has appointed 20, and the Chamber of Commerce 10, gentlemen to represent that town in the Convention to meet in Richmond, Va., on the 30th inst.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Ex-Gov. Bigler, Loco, has been elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Cooper, Whig.

CONGRESSIONAL MORALS.—There was a scene in the House of Representatives on Monday, which was shocking to every feeling of propriety and good taste. It consisted in running a parallel, amidst shouts of laughter, between heaven and hell and free and slave States. The most sacred things are treated in the House with outrageous levity—*one* of the evidences of a decline of all right feeling in that body.

Chicago is now the greatest grain port in the world. During the year 1855 it exported breadstuffs to the amount of 16,633,813 bushels. During the year 1855, the arrivals of vessels and steamers at that port numbered 6,670, an increase of 1,589 over the previous year.

A CASE FOR CHARITY.—The Washington Union calls upon the benevolent to give something to Mrs. Bishop, a poor woman of that city, who (already the mother of eleven boys and two girls) gave birth on Wednesday night to *three more boys!* Sixteen children in one poor family!

MARINE DISASTERS.—The New York papers abound with accounts of vessels wrecked off the coast during the late severe weather.

Fire.—The alarm on Friday was occasioned by fire taking place in a bed-room of Mr. A. H. Whitfield's Dwelling. A bed and a considerable quantity of wearing apparel was consumed before the flames were arrested.—*North Carolinian.*

The number of hogs that passed through this place for the Southern markets, the past season, was 37,770—quite a falling off from the usual number. The number of Horses and Mules was 2215.—*Asheville Spectator.*

Repartee.—In the House of Representatives, last week, Mr. Giddings, while delivering a speech, said that Mr. Richardson was like Balaam's ass—*he would not speak!* "It is true," said Mr. Richardson, in reply, "I am somewhat like Balaam. When I am in the presence of the gentlemen from Ohio, I let the ass speak!"

Confirmed.—The Senate has confirmed the promotions and appointments made in the Marine Corps during recess.

More R. R. Accidents.—On Tuesday, on the N. Y. Central, near Syracuse. Locomotive and tender capsized. Fireman and Engineer pitched into the Mohawk!—but saved, nevertheless. On the Hudson River Railroad only one man was killed, yesterday,—and on the Harlem but one woman.

MARRIED,

Near Rockingham, Richmond Co., 12th inst., by Maj. Geo. Northam, Esq., Mr. JOHN N. TERRY, of Pittsborough, Miss., to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Jas. L. Terry, of Richmond Co.

Argus copy.

At Rockfish Village, 20th inst., by A. Alden, Esq., Mr. CHESTERFIELD BULLA, of Randolph county, to Miss MARY C. MORGAN.

In Wilmington, 16th inst., by Rev. Dr. Drane, Gen. ALEXANDER MACRAE, to Miss CAROLINE A. PRICE.

In Lancaster, Pa., 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Kaupman, D. H. STARBUCK, Esq., of Salem, N. C., to Miss ELLEN BLICKENSDERFER, of Lancaster, Pa.

DIED,

In this town, on last night, Miss ELIZABETH A. YATES, daughter of the late Mr. James Yates, in the 20th year of her age. In the death of this amiable young lady, her family and friends have sustained a loss not easily repaired. She was a consistent member of the Methodist E. Church. She has exchanged, no doubt, a world of sorrow and affliction for one of joy and uninterrupted health and happiness.

Her funeral will take place at the Methodist E. Church this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.—Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 21.

BACON—		13 a 13½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		25 a	Cuba	46 a 47	
CANDLES. F. F.		18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50	
Adamantine		30 a 35	NAILS—	6½ a 5½	
Sperm		50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10	
COFFEE—Rio		12½ a 13½	Tanners'	75 a 1 00	
Laguira		13½ a	SALT—		
St. Domingo		00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 75 a	
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00	
Fair to Good		8¼ a 8½	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.		8 a	Flaxseed	1 50 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, pr lb.	12½ a 15	
Gunny		18 a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee		18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00	
Burlaps		00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00	
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10		17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a 55	
Bro. Sheetings		7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 52	
Osnaburgs		9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00	
FEATHERS—		35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50	
Family	8 50 a	0 00	Fr. Brandy	1 00 a 6 00	
Superfine	8 25 a	0 00	American Gin	75 a 80	
Fine	8 00 a	0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00	
Scratched	7 75 a	0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	12 a 13	
Corn	80 a	85	Crushed	11½ a 12½	
Wheat	1 50 a	0 00	St. Croix	10 a 11	
Oats	45 a	00	Porto Rico	9 a 10	
Peas	70 a	75	New Orleans	9 a 10	
Rye	90 a	1 00	TALLOW—	11 a 12	
HYDES—Dry		8 a 10	TOBACCO—		
Green		4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00	
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a 15	
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD	$2½ a $2½	
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	4	a 1½	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½	
LARD—	0	a 12	10 x 12	$2½ a 00	
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	15 a	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Sales this morning 13½.

Cotton—The news by the America shows a decline. There is none on our market this morning; so we continue last week's figures.

Flour—Market quite firm.

Corn—We advance quotations. Sales this morning at highest figure.

Oats—In demand.

Molasses—The new crop has made its appearance. Price not fully established.

Spirits Turpentine 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 45, hard 1 45. Spirits 38½. Rosin 1 07½; No. 1, 1 50 to 2 37. Tar $2. 2 rafts Timber sold at $6 and 8 50.

At New York, Cotton is lower; Middling Uplands 9¼. Flour rather higher; Southern $8 to $10. Wheat 1 90 to $2. Southern Corn 80 to 90. Spirits Turpentine 41 to 42.

Total receipts of cotton 1,708,621 bales, against 1,045,024 last year. Increase 663,597.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Jan'y 20, Str. Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for sundry persons.

Cape Fear Line. Jan'y 18, Str Flora McDonald with goods for R T Long, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Williams & Co, E Belo, Stedman & Horne, B F Pearce, Silver Hill Co, Headen & Bynum, Worth & Utley, C Holland.

Banks's Line. Jan'y 19, Strs J R Grist and Scottish Chief with goods for W McLane, Worth & Utley, J W Lett, R S French, R Mitchell, G McNeill.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Jan'y 19, Strs Fanny and Rowan with Passengers, and goods for J W Lett, P P Johnson, J W Powers & Co, W H Lutterloh, R Gray, Troy & Marsh, Cook & Johnson, W McIntyre, N McFadyen.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16.—Schr. Onward fm New London, Canova fm New York. 17.—Ann Maria fm Lockwood's Folly.

Schr. Lamartine fm Wilmington to N. York, with naval stores, lost deck load, boat, foresail jib, and damaged all other sails, put into Norfolk leaking 1500 strokes per hour.

POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 21, 1856.

THE Northern Mail via Raleigh will hereafter close at 2 o'clock, P. M., daily.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is a candidate for the office of Constable for the Town District.

W. R. LOVE.

Jan'y 18. 71-te

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES.

THE Subscribers have received on consignment, a few copies of the New Revisal. Price $4, *cash on delivery.*

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 21.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Gentleman well qualified to teach the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary on application to John C. Smith and Brother, 20 miles north of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Averasborough.

Jan'y 19, 1856. 71*4t

BOARD OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

A Meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools will be held at the office of the Chairman in the Town of Fayetteville on FRIDAY next the 28th inst., on business of importance.

E. L. WINSLOW, Chairman.

Jan'y 19, 1856. 1t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has moved his STOCK OF GOODS to the Store recently occupied by John Rollins, Esq., foot of Haymount, nearly opposite Mr. Geo. McNeill's, where he will constantly keep on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,

And a General Stock of

GROCERIES,

&c. &c., which he will sell low for CASH, or exchange for country produce. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to offer them bargains.

WM. BOW.

Jan'y 19. 71-4t

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to Alex. Johnson & Co., either by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle the same by the 10th of FEBRUARY next, as the business of the firm must be closed. All those failing to avail themselves of this opportunity will find their claims in a train for collection.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Jan'y 19, 1856. 71-4t

TO TRAVELLERS

going North and West from Fayetteville.

THE United States' Mail Coach for the North, will leave this place EVERY DAY at half past two o'clock, and CONNECT AT RALEIGH with the Raleigh Rail Road going to Weldon, and with the North Carolina Rail Road going West to Salisbury, via Hillsborough, Greensborough and Lexington.

D. G. MACRAE, Contractor.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 21, 1856. 71-1m

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the Brothers' Steam boat Company will not be responsible for any damages or loss on Way Freight, unless the consignee or his agent is on the river bank when the goods are delivered, to make his or their objection or claim.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent Brothers' Steam Boat Company.

Dec. 21. 71-3t

AGENTS WANTED!

MAKE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN!!

THE Subscribers desire to procure the undivided time of an Agent in every County of the United States. Efficient and capable men may make several dollars per day, without risk or humbuggery of any kind. Full particulars of the nature of the business will be given by addressing the subscribers, and forwarding One Post Office Stamp to prepay return postage.

FUREY & CO, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jan. 14, 1856. 71-3tpd

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by John Scott, and two good Building Lots adjoining, containing one acre each. These Lots run from Winslow to Robinson streets. Persons desiring to purchase will please call and examine.

If not previously disposed of privately the above property will be sold on Friday, 1st February, at the Market House at 12 o'clock. Apply to the tenants on the premises or to

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

Jan'y 21. 71-ts

Town papers copy one time.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me will be called on or for payment: Those who do not pay will find the claims in the hands of an Attorney, for collection. A second call will in no instance be made.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan 21, 1856. 71-3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, February 12th, 1856, several valuable slaves,—a woman about 24 years old, and her three children—a boy about 7 years, another boy about 4 years, and a girl 10 months old; a woman aged about 33 years, a boy about 15 years, and one 10 years old. Said negroes will be sold upon a credit of 6 months, bonds to draw interest from date.

J. M. EVANS, Executrix of J. W. Evans.

Jan'y 18, 1856. 71-ts

Carolinian copy.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A New one story Dwelling House, 25 by 19 feet, with a good kitchen, good well of water, splendid grape arbour, and 67 fine young peach trees. The lot contains an acre and a quarter, and fronts on the Southern Plank Road on Winslow street, running back to Robinson street. It is owned and occupied by Everett Scott.

If not previously sold at private sale, it will be sold at Auction at the Market House in Fayetteville on Friday the 1st day of February next. Terms, three months credit, for an approved negotiable note. Persons desirous of buying will please call and examine the premises.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

Jan'y 19. 71*2tpd

NURSERYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, AND FARMERS.

THE

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL REVIEW:

A JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

SUPERBLY AND PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

Devoted to the Advancement of the Rural Interests in America.

THIS is one of the largest and most elaborate works of the kind in the world.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features. Each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening; engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautify the work.

Engravings of new fruits, new flowers, new vegetables, &c., are illustrated and described as soon as their respective qualities can be determined, forming the most complete and elegant Manual of Rural Husbandry ever attempted.

An experienced corps of practical writers, seven in number, are engaged to fill its columns.

It contains seventy large pages, and is printed on the finest pearl-surfaced paper, manufactured expressly.

TERMS:—$2 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Fifty cents commission on each subscriber allowed to those who act as agents. $1,000 will be distributed at the end of the year among those who send us the twenty largest lists of subscribers. These premiums will be paid in cash. The first premium will be $500.

The following are selected from hundreds of similar notices, voluntarily contributed by contemporaneous publications:—

The HORTICULTURAL REVIEW deserves the most liberal patronage. It is not only eminently practical, but is written in a style that equals the best efforts of the late A. J. Downing.—*Knickerbocker.*

The most elegant and useful book of the kind that has ever come under our observation.—*Register.*

Mr. Reagles, the Editor of the Horticultural Review, is a practical pomologist, and one of the finest scholars our country boasts of. He possesses the glowing descriptive powers of Dickens, the elegant gossip of Walpole, combined with a thorough knowledge of rural art.—*State Police Tribune.*

Farmers, buy it for your sons—buy it for your daughters. It is a rich intellectual treat; a rare combination of the beautiful and the useful.—*N. Y. Argus.*

We had thought that in Downing's death, the eloquent advocate of rural adornment had become only a cherished remembrance; but in Mr. Reagles we discover an equally rich mine of mental wealth, that betokens the influence of the spirit that is gone.

Montrose Tribune.

Advertisers will find this an unsurpassed medium of publicity, as the HORTICULTURAL REVIEW circulates extensively in every State in the Union. Advertisements inserted at the rate of $10 per page.

WOOD ENGRAVING.

Those requiring Wood Engraving, can have their orders executed in an unrivalled manner. *Special attention* is given to views of ANIMALS; an experienced English Draughtsman is engaged for this express purpose. Persons living at a distance can forward a daguereotype of the object [by mail] they wish engraved, which will be a sufficient guide to obtain a perfect *facsimile.* Stock Breeders will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

Our Exchange List is already very large. A further extension is not desired, unless publishers are willing to give the above advertisement several insertions in their respective papers.

Agricultural books can be furnished on every useful subject, from both English and American publishers, by enclosing to our address the price of the book required.

Specimen copies will be forwarded on the receipt of 18 cts. in postage stamps.

C. REAGLES, Publisher, 208 Broadway, New York.

Jan'y 18, 1856. 71-6m

BLANKS for sale at this Office

AUCTION SALES.

I SHALL offer at public sale at Kingsbury, on Thursday, 24th inst., and the day following at the Montague place, east side of the Cape Fear River,—

24 head of fine work Mules,
5 head of Horses,
4 Horse Carts and Harness,
8 Black and Timber Wagons,

And one valuable Hack.

Several sets of Coopers' and Blacksmiths' tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wheat Thresher and Fan, a large number of Stock Hogs, including several valuable Sows and Pigs; 50 or 60 head of Cattle, among which are some valuable milch Cows.

Also, the remnant of a Stock of Goods, &c. &c.

Sale positive and for no accommodating.

NATHAN KING, Agt.

Jan. 4, 1856. 67-ts

☞ If not sold previously, the owners will offer Kingsbury on the first day of March at public auction.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES.

249 Hhds. superior sugar house Molasses just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK

Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

TO THE VOTERS OF THE COUNTRY DISTRICT.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for CONSTABLE for the ensuing year, and solicit your votes and influence at the election on the 26th inst.

Jan'y 5. 67-ts

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, at the election on February next.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS.

Jan. 14, 1856. 68-ts

Reid's Patent Cycloconcentric Engine.

[illegible]

D. W. C. BENSON, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Science,

[illegible] Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

DR. BENSON may be found at his Room over the Store of [illegible] who are in need of the services of a Dentist, will do well to call as above. As regards his professional skill, he refers to all for whom he has performed operations during the last year, and to the use of "*Arnold's Fluid*," he would simply say that he is confident he has improved upon the Gold for Plating plate, which he guarantees to be equal to any extensible in the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, from 1st of October to the 1st of July.

Sept. 1, 29 40-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Thursday, the 3d of Jan'y 1856, and ends on the 23d of June, 1856.

Rev. JAS. H. AGNEW, A. M., President
Dr. MORGAN DOBS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$70 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred Dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and hope to reduce prices, and multiply the relative [illegible] in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us also in [illegible] placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the Institution myself.

WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders
Dec. 18, 1855 [illegible]

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust made to me by Neill and Colin McPhaul, for purposes therein contained, I shall proceed to sell on the premises in the vicinity of Kingsbury, in the county of Cumberland on Wednesday, the 23d day of January, 1856, eight head of mules, one Horse, one Road and one Timber Wagon, one Buggy and Harness, and the stock of Cattle and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Sheet Negro Woman and Child, one Circular Saw Steam Mill of 25 horse power with a new and return flue boiler, all complete and in prime order. Also the Real Estate, containing 1600 acres of heavy timbered land, on which are comfortable buildings and a small little farm. Sale positive, and terms accommodating. Further particulars at Sale.

W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.

Dec 31, 1855. 65-ts

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 500 Acres, known as the

MUDFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it [illegible] the Crop now on it will [illegible] to the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot, could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the New Female High School Buildings.

Also, the store house and dwelling, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both [illegible] and Mumford streets.

All the above will be sold low for cash, or purchased on favorable terms. Apply to myself, in the first instance, or to

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 19, 1855 53-tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 Bags Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
75 Hhds. Sugars,
60 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & pow'd,
125 Kegs Shot,
4 " Powder,
26 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbs. N. C. " "
500,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 25. 3-tf

MUSIC.

A NEW supply for the Piano Forte, just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

White Oak Timber WANTED.

NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL,
Fayetteville, Dec. 27, 1855.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Arsenal until the 15th of Feb'y, 1856, for furnishing the following kind of Timber:—

12 *sets, to be composed each of the following Pieces, viz:—*

Inches Long.	Inches wide.	Inches thick.	
2 pieces, each 84	18½	8	White Oak.
4 " " 84	10½	8	"
2 " " 60	18½	8	"
2 " " *84	15	11½	"
1 " " 84	11½	9½	"
1 " " *84	11½	10½	"
2 " " 86	11	9	"
1 " " 84	8	8	"
1 " " 180	10½	8½	"
1 " " 54	16	8½	"
2 " " 84	17½	10½	"
2 " " 54	9½	7½	"

Making 15,969 76-100 feet.

sets, to be composed each of the following Pieces, viz:—

Inches Long.	Inches wide.	Inches thick.	
2 pieces, each 100	9½	4½	"
" " 40	13½	8½	"
" " 50	9	6	"
" " 60	9	6	"
" " 90	9½	5½	"
" " 90	9½	4	"
" " 72	11	8½	"
" " 9	2 3-10	1 3-10	"
" " 48	8½	1 13-100	"
" " 48	6	1 13-100	"
Large end, 132	14	4½	"
Small end, 108	13	3½	"
" " 30	4	2½	Hickory.
" " 90	6	4½	Oak.
" " 72	6	4½	"
" " 72	6	4½	"
" " 84	6	4½	"
" " 60	6	4½	"
" " 40	4	3	"
" " 40	4	3	"
" " 34	4	1½	"
" " 42	7½	2 13-100	"
" " 42	5	1½	"
" " 84	6	4½	Round "
" " 144	14	3	"
" " 32	7½	3½	"
" " 27	7	3	"
" " 22	17	1 31-100	"
" " 44	17	1 31-100	"
" " 24	17	1 31-100	"
" " 60	3½	1 31-100	Oak.
" " 44	20	1 31-100	"
" " 42	17½	2	"
" " 42	20	2	"

making 6,916 78-100 feet.

sets, to be composed each of the following Pieces, viz:—

Inches Long.	Inches wide.	Inches thick.	
2 pieces, each 80	11	4	"
" " 80	6	4	"
" " 80	6	5	"
" " 80	8½	5½	"
" " 40	10	3½	"
" " 40	9	3	"
" " 48	9	4½	"
" " 2	2	½	"
" " 86	9½	4½	"
" " 60	8	4½	"
" " 40	6	4½	"
" " 42	6	4½	"
" " 46	7	4½	"
" " 86	8	4½	"
" " 80	9½	4½	"
" " 57	2	½	"
" " 54	15	2	Oak.
" " 44	16	6	"
" " 42	8½	4½	"
" " 96	9	6	"
" " 32	9	4½	"
" " 62	2½	½	"
" " 9	4	4½	Walnut.
" " 86	24	1 38-100	"
" " 16	6½	1 38-100	"
" " 36	14	1½	"
" " 36	15	1 31-100	Oak.
" " 116	6½	3	"
" " 108	8	6	"
" " 108	6	6	"
" " 50	6½	5	"
" " 40	6½	5	"
" " 40	4½	4	"
" " 35	4	3½	"
" " 10	4	3½	"
" " 106	11½	1½	"
" " 108	21½	1 38-100	"
" " 104	11½	1½	"
" " 104	10	1½	"
" " 104	7	1	"
" " 40	21	1 38-100	Wlnt
" " 36	5½	2	Oak.
" " 42	8½	1	"
" " 18	14	2	"
" " 32	7½	3	"
" " 27	7	3	"
" " 22	17	1 31-100	"
" " 44	17	1 31-100	"
" " 24	17	1 31-100	"
" " 60	3½	1 31-100	Oak.
" " 44	20	1 31-100	"
" " 42	17½	2	"
" " 42	20	2	"

making 6,916 78-100 feet.

sets, to be composed each of the following Pieces, viz:—

Inches Long.	Inches wide.	Inches thick.	
2 pieces, each 80	11	4	Walnut
" " 80	6	4	"
" " 80	6	5	Walnut
" " 80	8½	5½	Oak
" " 40	10	3½	"
" " 40	9	3	"
" " 48	9	4½	"
" " 2	2	½	"
" " 86	9½	4½	"
" " 60	8	4½	"
" " 40	6	4½	Hickory
" " 42	6	4½	"
" " 46	7	4½	"
" " 86	8	4½	"
" " 80	9½	4½	2 Oak
" " 57	2	½	"
" " 54	15	2	"
" " 44	16	6	"
" " 42	8½	4½	"
" " 96	9	6	"
" " 32	9	4½	"
" " 62	2½	½	"
" " 9	4	4½	Walnut
" " 86	24	1 38-100	"
" " 16	6½	1 38-100	"
" " 36	14	1½	"
" " 36	15	1 31-100	Oak
" " 116	6½	3	"
" " 108	8	6	"
" " 108	6	6	"
" " 50	6½	5	"
" " 40	6½	5	"
" " 40	4½	4	"
" " 35	4	3½	"
" " 10	4	3½	"
" " 106	11½	1½	"
" " 108	21½	1 38-100	Wlnt
" " 104	11½	1½	Oak.
" " 104	10	1½	"
" " 104	7	1	"
" " 40	21	1 38-100	Wlnt
" " 36	5½	2	Oak.
" " 42	8½	1	"
" " 18	14	2	"
" " 32	7½	3	"
" " 27	7	3	"
" " 22	17	1 31-100	Wlnt
" " 44	17	1 31-100	"
" " 24	17	1 31-100	"
" " 60	3½	1 31-100	Oak.
" " 44	20	1 31-100	"
" " 42	17½	2	"
" " 42	20	2	"

Making 2,797 36 100 feet.

* These may be gotten in two pieces, if one piece cannot be gotten without heart. If in two pieces, the dimensions 15 by 6, and 11½ by 5½.

†These pieces must be from young trees, straight grained, and entirely free from knots or cracks.

‡To be bored through in the centre from end to end, with 1½ inch auger.

The whole of the above timber must be sawed accurately to dimensions, except the following:—

126 pieces 42 by 3½ by 2,
112 pieces 32 by 3½ by 2,

which may be sawed or riven, and must be young, and straight grained.

It must all be cut from *thrifty* trees, felled between the 15th of June and the 15th of August, and must be straight grained, tough, free from large or unsound knots, splits, wind-shakes, heart or sap. No old or brash timber will be received.

It must be delivered at this Arsenal on or before the 31st of December 1856, and when delivered to be closely inspected by the undersigned, or some person authorized by him.

Bids may be made for the whole amount, or for a portion, always embracing a complete number of sets.

Further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

T. T. S. LAIDLEY,
Brevet Major U. S. A., Com'dg.

[65tf]

NOTICE.

WM. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1856. 7tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1 27-tf

New Method for the Guitar, by

Charles C. Converse; Hunten's Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowes' Piano Forte Primmer. Further supplies just received E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 19.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend.

A further supply of this Family Medical Books just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

FALL, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are:

650 pieces Dress Delaines,
French and English Merino,
Plain Merino, real French,
Persian Cloths,
Black and Colored Silks,
Irish Linens, all Flax,
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Carpeting, very cheap,
Cullooes, well assorted,
Corsets and Linseys,
Silk, Woolen and Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Twisted Silk Mitts,
Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

All of which, being purchased by the package for Cash, will be offered at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to paying customers.

Sept. 27, 1855. 89 tf

FALL SUPPLY.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

JAMES F. POULKES,

Bay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel.

RESPECTFULLY asks the attention of his customers and friends to his LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which he is now receiving, and is determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be his aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give him a call before making your purchases.

Sept. 12, 1855. 81-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McK. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence will not be given. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY

June 26, 1855. 12tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COUNTRY MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egerton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,

S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5 ypd

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME.

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected.

A. A. McKETHAN

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from my Lot in Richmond County, on Sunday night last, my HORSE. Said horse was an iron-gray or brownish color; he had marks of gear on him, and his fore-top cut off very short; he was shod on the fore feet, walked fast, is a good trotter, and would pace; there was a white mark on his back, on the right side, about six or eight inches square; also, a small wart on the right side, a little below the white mark.

The horse was taken by a man calling himself John Campbell, who says he was raised in Pitt county, and has been in this neighborhood about two years; he is a Cooper by trade, and says he has worked in Turpentine all his life time; he is a little round-shouldered, has a stout body for a small man, and will not weigh as much as I stated, 145 or 150 pounds; has a very mean look, is very fond of negro company, and his conversation has a good deal of the negro mixed with it.

I will pay $50 for the delivery of the Horse, or $50 for the thief.

M. N. CAMPBELL

Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

I will also reward any person for any information that will lead to the recovery of either. M. N. C.

Sep. 10, 1855. 36-tf

NEW BOOKS.

LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA; The Old Homestead; Isora's Child; Curious Stories about Fairies; M'Cosh on Divine Government; Leighton's Works; Jewett's Ollendorff; Spier's and Surenne's French and English Dictionary; Bolmar's Colloquial Phrases; Greenleaf's Arithmetics and Keys; &c., &c.

Further supplies of the above just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR RENT.

THAT convenient situation, with Dwelling and out Houses, belonging to Miss E. Hybart, is offered for Rent. Possession given the 1st Jan'y next.

Also, a two story Dwelling House and an improved Lot on Rowan street, belonging to C. Montague, Esq., Possession given on application. For terms apply to

WM. BOWL

Nov. 17th 54-tf

MEN WANTED.

50 OR 100 MEN wanted on the Western Rail Road, to work on Sections 2 and 3, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, and the highest wages will be paid.

HIRAM PARDEE.

Sept. 24, 1855. 38-

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined

Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by

J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 19. 93tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

FOR RENT.

A VERY desirable Dwelling, recently built, with convenient out houses, near the business part of the town. Apply to

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 20. 63-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House

Sept. 22, 1855. 85 tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess Street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 18-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 28, 1855. 76-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90 tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 19, 1854. 4tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68 tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856 66-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855 63-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

SECOND STOCK.

Starr & Williams

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, AND

Ready-Made Clothing,

And have no hesitation in saying it is the LARGEST and MOST DESIRABLE stock now in market; and having been purchased at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the season will be offered to buyers on terms that cannot fail to please.

Oct. 25. 47-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8. 72-tf

STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Salem.

THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced running their tri-weekly line of Stages, on the Plank Road, from Salem to Fayetteville. They have procured good Stock, new Coaches, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to render passengers comfortable.

A system of through tickets with the contractors on the Wytheville and Reidsville Roads, for the convenience of passengers bound to Wytheville, Va., or the Piedmont Springs, in Stokes County, has also been adopted.

WHITE & STAFFORD.

June 29, 1855. 24tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors.

Policies issued past year 624, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to		$2,120,658 00
Policies cancelled and expired		851,925 68
Amount now insured		$1,274,117 84
Amount of Premium Notes expired & cancelled	$126,471 03	31,353 20
" " now on hand	$189,809 33	
Increase during last year		$63,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 80 100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand last report	$772 89
" for Premiums received	6,103 28
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50
" for Rent	70 00
	$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Snead, fire loss	$350 00
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00
" " Salaries	1,550 00
" " State Tax	100 00
" " Contingent expenses	875 62
" " Premiums returned	20 65
	$4,346 27
Balance	$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00	
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40	
		$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 18 per cent	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Straughan & Kinston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—a very *extraordinary case*,—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. Lilly, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS.

GEO. McNEILL, President
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter.

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL

March 24, 1855. 80-tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Carthage, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C. } Fayetteville, N. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-Y

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

The Presbsterian Psalmodist; a collection of tunes for the Presbyterian Church

A further supply just rec'd. E. J. HALE SON.

Nov. 28.

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 78-tf

FEMALE SCHOOL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MR. & Mrs. BURWELL'S School will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1856. A few additional boarders can be taken in the family of the principal. For terms, course of study, &c., address

REV. R. BURWELL,
Hillsborough, N. C.

Dec. 15, 1855. 66-tf

PLEASANT HILL MALE ACADEMY.

SITUATED in a neighborhood of [illegible] in the south-west corner of Anson county, [illegible] surrounded by many [illegible] and pleasant situation [illegible] on MONDAY the 7th January, 1856.

J. W. [illegible]

who designs building up a School of [illegible] prepare Students for [illegible] practical business. [illegible] morals of those under his charge.

Board can be had [illegible] $8 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

Primary Department,	$5 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	[illegible]
Higher branches of Mathematics and Languages,	[illegible]

It is desirable that pupils be in [illegible] cause.

Maj. A. M. PATTERSON,
P. C. SMITH, Esq., } Board
Dr. E. A. [illegible],
Rev. [illegible] EVANS, } Education
[illegible] A. FOSTER,

Dec. 24, 1855. 67-tf

SCHOOL NOTICE.

W. H. [illegible] WEBB, Principal.

[illegible] School, [illegible] Robeson County, N. C., about 9 miles south-west of Lumberton, and [illegible] miles south-west of Fayetteville, on the [illegible] Depot, will be opened on the 1st of January, 1856.

The location [illegible] healthfulness, and [illegible] religious influence in the community [illegible] Board will be [illegible] per session of 20 weeks. The [illegible] number of Pupils limited to [illegible]

The Principal has been [illegible] ing the last 13 years of his life [illegible] in connection with [illegible] State, is of course [illegible] tions of the State Circular [illegible] references and other [illegible] application to the [illegible] Fayetteville county, N. C.

Oct. 27. 2m*50

Montgomery Male Academy.

THE FIFTH Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in NOVEMBER next. Students coming in which will be of the [illegible] the Session will be charged from the [illegible] those coming after the first of the Session will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session, upon the same footing.

Tuition, $5, $10 and $15 per Session.

Board, fuel and washing, $8 per month.

PERIN, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 66*tf

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on the 2d Monday of January 1856, under the direction of the Rev. W. L. Wallace. We feel fully satisfied in recommending him to the public as a faithful and competent Teacher. We have had some evidence for the past he has said and done upon this point, especially in his attention and success in the management of his schools. His place of residence is very healthy, and it is a quiet and healthy place. Board can be had for $7 per month, including washing. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each. There will be three months vacation, commencing the first and ending the 24th of December. Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Algebra, Geometry, Latin and Greek Languages, including all the Sciences.

BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
GILES WILLIAMS, } Trustees
J. C. [illegible]

Dec. 21. 61-3m*

DESIRABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the Farm on which he now resides, consisting of Six Hundred Acres—One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good new Dwelling and all the necessary out houses; the water is good and the location healthy. It is situated in the lower end of Richmond County, two miles from Lumberton, N. C., where there is a flourishing Male School, and will be four miles from the line of the Wilmington, Charleston & Rutherford Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information will please call on me on the premises, or address me at Lumberton, Richmond County, N. C.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.

Oct. 13. 41-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, and his wife there,—owner not known.—was bought with him from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sheridan, of Georgetown, S. C., and by them of Z. B. Oakes, a trader in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored